

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914—VOL. VI., NO. 49

PRICE TWO CENTS

## BRITISH CABINET NAVAL ESTIMATE TO BE ADJUSTED

Ministers to Meet to Settle Question of Proposed Budget of \$50,000,000 Opposed by Chancellor of the Exchequer

### OPINION IS DIVIDED

Mr. Churchill Said to Have Prime Minister With Him, While Lloyd George Is Supported by Liberal Press

LONDON—What is known as the naval cabinet council will take place this afternoon. The question of the total navy estimates will then be settled. While the first lord, supported by the whole board of admiralty, is demanding an increase in the estimates, the chancellor of the exchequer is vehemently resisting a total increase demand.

This does not mean, as Mr. Churchill points out, that there is a split in the cabinet, but it does mean that there is, as usual, a sharp difference of opinion between the man who directs the spending department and the man who directs the finding department. Such differences of opinion are not new. Gladstone fought Lord Palmerston in 1862 on this very point of armaments. Lord Randolph Churchill fought Lord Salisbury on a similar point and carried his difference of opinion to the point of resignation. So today Mr. Lloyd George is fighting Winston Churchill and it is understood that as in both previous cases the prime minister is on the side of increased expenditure.

As a matter of fact, the naval estimates have gone up in an incredible way in the last few years, jumping from \$35,000,000 in 1909 to \$46,000,000 in the current year, which \$46,000,000 has, by supplementary estimates, exceeded \$50,000,000.

As a result of these supplementary estimates Mr. Lloyd George's surplus has disappeared and for the first time he will find himself face to face with a deficit. In these circumstances he is understood to be vehemently opposed to estimates which will carry the \$50,000,000 of the current year into something like \$53,000,000 in the coming year, and he undoubtedly has on his side the entire Liberal press and the overwhelming rank and file of the Liberal party.

On the other hand he is believed to be at the present moment in the minority in the cabinet with the prime minister against him. The opposition are of course on Mr. Churchill's side. Mr. Lee, who represents the naval interests for the Unionists, is urging Mr. Churchill to fight to the end, declaring that his position is safer than that of any other minister of the crown, since if 100 Radicals form a cave and go into "no" lobby, 250 Unionists can be relied upon to support him to a man.

Mr. Burns has recently been showing that since the Liberals came into power in 1906 they have spent a sum practically equaling the national debt on armaments of various sorts, and with this statement he meets the argument of the Unionist benches, which dub the chancellor of the exchequer and his supporters as the suicide club. These are the facts which will be before the cabinet today, and the result is being awaited with the greatest interest.

## JAPANESE HAS BEEN U. S. CITIZEN FOR 18 YEARS

California Discovery Is Expected to Be Cause of Proceedings to Revoke Naturalization Papers

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—For 18 years Ulysses S. Kaneko, rated as one of southern California's wealthiest Japanese, has enjoyed all the privileges of American citizenship, including the right to vote. Federal officials, investigating his status, have discovered that Kaneko is the only naturalized Japanese in the United States. He was granted full naturalization papers by the superior court.

Proceedings will be instituted by the government to revoke the oriental's naturalization papers. Explaining how Kaneko could have had the privileges of an American citizen for so many years, the chief naturalization examiner in Boston said that seven years ago the lower courts had power to issue naturalization papers, and the only record made of the proceedings in court was the certificate held by the applicant. Sometimes through an oversight, neglect or ignorance of the law the clerk or presiding officer would present a certificate to a person not entitled to it and when it was discovered the attorney general would make an effort to have it annulled. He declared that no Japanese nor Chinese can be naturalized unless by special act of Congress, because they are not "free white persons."

## MAYOR SECURES HALL AND WILL ANSWER CRITICS

At Old-Fashioned Town Meeting Mr. Fitzgerald Will Give Resume of His Administration

In answer to the annual report of the finance commission and other critics, Mayor Fitzgerald has hired Faneuil hall for Jan. 31 to hold an old-fashioned town meeting at which he proposes to reply to the criticisms of the commission and others and give a complete resume of his administration.

The mayor has prepared a statement which covers many of the specific questions mentioned in the finance commission's report.

## ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' COUNTY CHAIRMAN SPEAKS FOR CLUB

Mrs. A. H. Parker, chairman of the county committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, was the speaker at the meeting of the Brookline Study Club at the home of Mrs. F. M. Crehore this morning. Mrs. Henry Preston White spoke on legislative work, and Miss Dorothy Conklin of Brookline, a member of the Radcliffe College Anti-Suffrage Club, gave a short talk on activity at Radcliffe. Mrs. George E. Sabine gave a resume of current events. Under the auspices of the Newton Center branch of the association a meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Dill, 490 Commonwealth avenue, Tuesday afternoon. The speakers will be Mrs. Thomas Allen of the state education and organization committee and Mrs. Henry Preston White. Mrs. Ella Spear acts as chairman.

## BANKING PROPERTY IS BOUGHT BY WHIPPLE ESTATE

The Commonwealth Trust Company has transferred the title in its banking house property on Summer street, corner of Devonshire street, to Charles W. Rowell of Framingham, who has resold the estate to Sherman L. Whipple of Boston, who buys for investment, on his personal account. The property consists of 2765 square feet of land and a building, erected in 1907, two stories in height with basement and safety deposit vaults, valued by the city at \$365,300, of which \$183,300 is on the land and \$182,000 on the building.

The Commonwealth Trust Company has taken back a 20 year lease of the premises, which they will continue to occupy as heretofore. The transaction makes no change whatever in the occupancy of the building. The papers were placed on record in the registry of deeds today. Burroughs & DeBlois were the brokers in the transaction.

## WOMEN TO ESCORT - MRS. BELMONT

Ten girl workers employed in various occupations, including Miss Helen E. Comins, stenographer, Miss Helen McVill and Miss Nellie Morrissey, telephone operators, Mrs. Kezia M. Greenwood and Mrs. Alice V. Watson, laundry workers; Mrs. Elizabeth Wakeman and Miss Elizabeth Bagley, saleswomen, are to form an escort to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York who speaks for woman suffrage at Tremont temple Saturday night.

## JAPANESE MAID SAVES BROTHER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A movement was started here today to secure a Carnegie hero pension for a Japanese maid of seven years, Yuki Imai, who saved her young brother from fire.

## BILL DEALING WITH ASIATIC EXCLUSION IS NOW HELD UP

Following Baron Makino's Speech Hearings on Measures Are Postponed so as to Prevent Delay in New Treaty Deliberations

WASHINGTON—While Secretary of State Bryan insisted today that a complete settlement of the Japanese alien land law controversy was impending and denied any sinister meaning in the speech of Baron Makino, the House immigration committee decided to postpone scheduled hearings on the new Asiatic exclusion bill. The committee acted on request of the secretary of state, who, it is understood, wrote that he desired no step to be taken which might delay a new treaty with Japan, designed to fix the exact status of Americans in Japan and Japanese in America. Mr. Bryan said that Baron Makino's declaration that "another way" would be adopted to settle the controversy was not a surprise to diplomatic officials here and would cause no embarrassment. It was asserted that the state department had been apprised in advance by Ambassador Chinda of the contents of Baron Makino's speech.

## U. S. SEEKS TO FORM CENTERS TO GROW COTTON

Community Plan Is Explained to New England Dealers and Manufacturers by Five Department of Agriculture Officials

### SPRINGFIELD IS NEXT

New England cotton dealers and manufacturers are being visited by five officials of the United States department of agriculture with a view to stimulating interest in the government's efforts to develop and maintain long staple cotton production through the establishment of community centers.

Fall River and New Bedford brokers have been conferred with and Wednesday the officials were the guests of the Arkwright Club of Boston. Springfield is the next city to be visited. The agriculture department experts will then return to Washington.

About 50 Boston cotton brokers and members of the Arkwright Club gathered at Young's hotel yesterday to listen to discussions from the cotton agriculturists.

The department officials, who are devoting their entire efforts to the improvement and marketing of the cotton crop, are: Charles J. Brand, chief of the office of markets; C. S. Scofield, agriculturist in charge of western irrigation agriculture; Walter T. Swingle, physiologist in charge of crop physiology and breeding investigations; Thomas H. Kearney, physiologist in charge of drought and alkali resistant plant investigations and Fred Taylor, cotton technologist.

For some years the cotton spinners connected with the Arkwright Club have endeavored to stimulate the growing of a better grade of cotton in the South. They have supported an experimental farm in Mississippi, and have given financial assistance to another experiment in the Imperial valley of California. About \$10,000 was spent on these experiments.

Within a few years the department of agriculture has given much attention to the improvement of cotton staple and the handling of cotton.

At the conference Mr. Brand spoke at length upon the effort that the department is making to secure more cooperation between the spinners and the cotton growers. He said the department had come to the conclusion that it could not develop and maintain long staple production unless it is grown on a community basis. He said that in a few instances where individual communities had come to an agreement to raise only one variety there was more uniformity, better picking, better baling and better classing.

The department has stimulated several community centers, the most notable perhaps being Hartsville, Darlington county, South Carolina, where now 50,000 to 60,000 bales of long staple cotton are produced. In the Salt River valley, Arizona, the production is limited to long Egyptian cotton. In the Imperial valley, in California, where an attempt was made to confine production to long staple, short varieties have been introduced and all kinds are now being grown.

Mr. Brand recited two great needs, first, a state supply of long staple cotton for the spinners, and second, a stable market for the producers. Neither of these exist today, said he.

Mr. Kearney spoke enthusiastically of the possibilities of the Yuma variety of the Egyptian type in Arizona's salt river valley.

The department is encouraging farmers' associations that agree to grow a uniform type by giving them the best seed adapted to their climates and soil conditions.

Mr. Scofield urged the spinners to take some constructive step towards aiding these communities.

## NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING POOL IS BROKEN AT PARIS

Owing to Hamburg-America Company's Demand Present Rate Is to Terminate

PARIS—The companies which represent the North Atlantic shipping pool held their annual meeting here yesterday. The principal subject of discussion was the claim of the Hamburg-America Company for a larger share of the profits. As other companies did not see their way to agreeing to this it was announced that the present rate would terminate at the end of the current month.

It is understood that the remaining companies in the pool do not intend to engage in a rate cutting war with the Hamburg-America Company, but will, so far as possible, work together with a view to a reconstitution of the pool at any time which may seem possible in the future.

## OFFICIAL BOARD IS PROPOSED TO DEVELOP EVERETT

Local Government Has Plan to Start in Industrial Section and Provide for Future Needs

For laying out and developing the city of Everett along a comprehensive plan, particularly that part of the city along the waterfront, Councilman Frank M. Carpenter has prepared and last evening introduced at the council meeting an order calling for the appointment by Mayor James Chambers of a committee consisting of four councilmen, three aldermen, the city engineer, building inspector and superintendent of public works.

Under the proposed plan the city will lay out streets, sewers and surface drainage in sections of the city where no streets now exist. They will recommend principally the continuation of many stub-end streets, widening of many thoroughfares in proportion to the anticipated growth of the city and extensions of freight and trolley facilities.

One of the principal residential sections which will be benefited is the Mt. Washington section. The north Broadway section and the land to the westward towards Malden and Medford will be plotted while much notice will be given East Everett and the water front. Attention will first be given to the industrial section of the city.

## RAILWAY PLEAS AND REQUEST FOR STATION HEARD

Three hearings were held by the public service commissioners today. One was on petition of the Worcester Consolidated and the Concord, Maynard & Hudson street railway companies seeking permission to use tracks in the town of Hudson for about a mile, a second on petition of the Fitchburg railroad, which is leased to the Boston & Maine, asking approval of an issue of \$1,950,000 worth of bonds and the application of the balance of the proceeds from the last sale of bonds, and the third a petition of the Wednesday Woman's Club of Walpole for a waiting room in Walpole.

The first two were taken under consideration. The third both railways in the town have agreed to confer over.

## LYNN REQUESTS A SPECIAL RATE

LYNN, Mass.—Formal protest against the proposed increase in express rates, effective Feb. 1, was filed today with the Massachusetts public service commission by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. The chamber sets forth that the proposed increase will add 25 per cent to the rates between Boston and Lynn and will materially affect the business of shoe manufacturers. Request is made that the commission grant to Lynn a special express rate.

## MISS MORGAN ON CIVIC CAMPAIGN

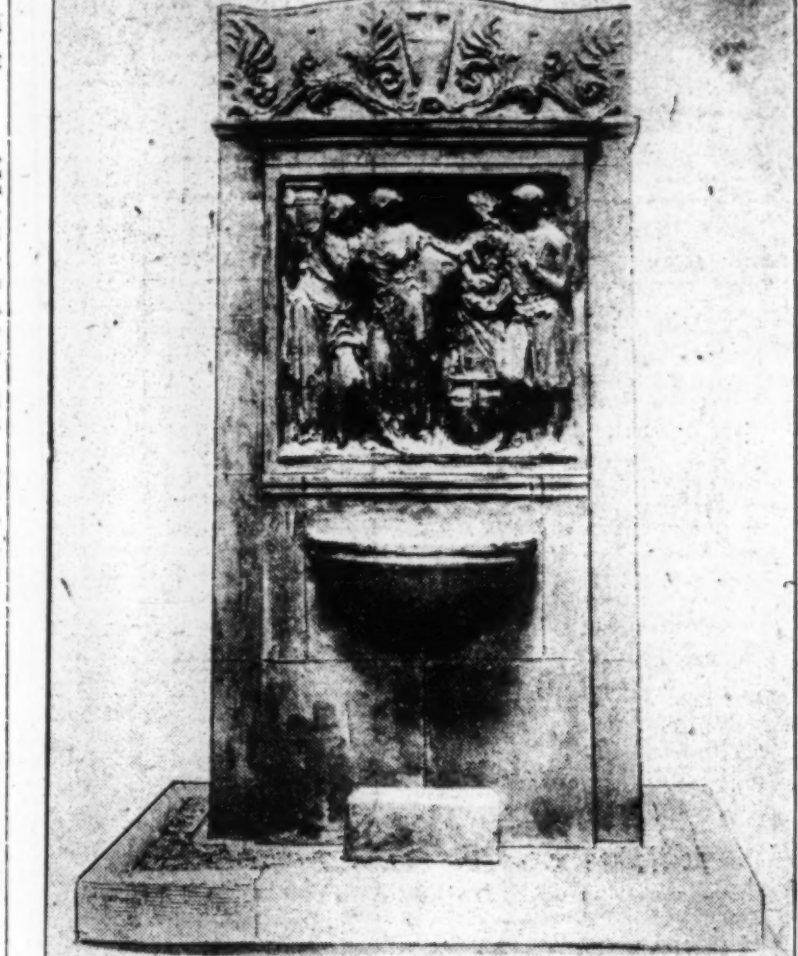
NEW YORK—Miss Anne Morgan with Miss Maude Wetmore will leave for Chicago today to establish sections of the woman's branch of the civic federation in western states.

The woman's branch of the civic federation has interested itself in prison and civic reform. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson are interested in the society's work.

## MORE SALARY FOR CARRIERS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—An amendment to the postoffice bill was offered today by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts permitting all carriers in second-class offices to attain the maximum salary paid carriers in first-class offices. Carriers in second-class offices, of whom there are 2935, can now get \$1100 maximum, while those in first-class can get \$1200.

## WILSON MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN TO BE ERECTED IN PARK SQUARE



One side of fount showing sculpture of ancient water bearers at well

Park square is to be beautified by a "Copenhagen fountain," the location and design having been agreed on by the mayor and art commissioners. The fountain is a bequest to the city by Melville C. C. Wilson, who provided for it in what is known as the Copenhagen fund of \$10,000 to erect a memorial to her parents. The bequest was accepted by the city council at its meeting of July 28, 1913.

According to the will \$5000 is to be spent in the purchase of land and erection of the fountain and the remainder for upkeep.

The reverse side bears this inscription: "The Copenhagen Fountain—In Memory of Beloved Parents."

The site agreed on is in Park square, directly in front of the new Cort theater.

It was also stated in the will that the work was to be done after a design to be acceptable to the mayor and the art commissioners. Agreement was reached last week and H. A. Atkins was chosen as sculptor. The accepted design is for a structure a little over 10 feet high and about half as wide. On one side is the "bubblers" for persons. On the other side is provided a drinking trough for beasts.

The work will be begun on the fountain as soon as circumstances will permit.

## ULSTER FOOTBALL TEAMS DROP GAMES TO DRILL FOR THE ARMY

BELFAST—Yesterday Sir Edward Carson presented the colors to the first battalion of the North Belfast regiment. The whole ceremony was modeled on that of the regular forces, the service of dedication being performed by Archbishop O'Connor and the men being addressed in turn by General Richardson and Sir Edward himself.

## M. VENEZELOS SATISFIED ON GREEK AFFAIRS

Whole Question of Epirus and Aegean Thoroughly Discussed During Premier's European Tour—Albania Border

### TO BE SLIGHT CHANGE

LONDON—The Monitor has the highest authority for saying that during M. Venizelos' tour the whole question of Epirus and the Aegean has been thoroughly discussed, and that he is satisfied with the result of his conversations. Although no official communication has yet been made to the government at Athens by the great powers, there is no doubt that their decision respecting the Albanian border will be accepted loyally by Greece. No request has yet been made to the government in Athens to withdraw their troops, and this is undoubtedly partially because the condition of affairs in Albania is little short of chaos.

There is a natural tendency in Rome and Vienna to make light of this, but nevertheless the condition of things in the country is so uncertain and so anarchical that pressure has been put on the Prince of Wied to reconsider his decision to accept the throne.

A fact that has always been insisted on in these columns is gradually beginning to be admitted, namely, that Albania as a country really does not exist, and that the new state will be a warning mass of violently antagonized tribes and religious creeds.

It is probable that a slight rectification of the frontier in the direction of Argirocastro, not far from Korytsa, will take place, but the rumor of a formation of a Greek enclave may be dismissed as out of the question.

## SURVEYOR WILL GO TO GET AID FOR PORT BOOM

Joseph A. Maynard Leaves Today to Lay Plans for Twice as Much Business at Boston Before Secretary of the Treasury

### TO STOP IN NEW YORK

Will Be Guest of Collector Malone and Study System of the Metropolis Before Going to Washington—More Facilities

To perfect plans for the improvement of the Boston custom and steamship freight and passenger service, Joseph A. Maynard, surveyor of the port, leaves today for New York to study conditions there. From the metropolis Mr. Maynard will go to Washington to confer with Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo.

Boston's shipping would increase more than 50 per cent with the operation of the projects he has under consideration, says the surveyor.

While in New York Mr. Maynard will be the guest of Dudley F. Malone, collector of the port.

With Cunard weekly Liverpool sailings in the spring and the Hamburg-American fortnightly schedule to Hamburg, increased facilities are demanded, he thinks.

Mr. Maynard will lay his plans before Secretary McAdoo and request another tug to assist the Wimmisimmet in handling the increasing passenger service here. Boston merchants and shippers in all sections of New England are appealed to by the surveyor to ship their merchandise by way of Boston. He urges cooperation with the port directors and Chamber of Commerce.

He said he will cooperate with Mayor-elect Curley to make Boston a great shipping center.

## SOUTH AFRICAN GENERAL STRIKE ORDER TAKEN BACK

LONDON—The South African strike is over. An attempt of the temporary executive of the Trades Federation to call the tramway men out yesterday met absolutely with no response and as a result the orders for a general strike have been withdrawn today.

This means that the government has succeeded for the time being in utterly crushing the strike. It is at present impossible to form any opinion as to the conditions existing or the means by which they have been brought about, and this will only be able to be done as the South African mails bring full particulars.

## KRUPP PENALTIES GET SWEEPING CUT BY HIGHER COURT

BERLIN—The appeal of the German officers sentenced to imprisonment by the Krupp court martial, has now been heard by the supreme court martial, which represents in the army the supreme court of appeal.

As a result the sentences have all been enormously reduced, certain of the prisoners being released and acquitted, and in all other cases the terms of imprisonment have been altered to short periods of confinement in barracks.

## APPROVE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS

Civil service commissioners yesterday approved the mayor's appointments of Frank B. Brier to be a member of the board of infirmity trustees and William D. C. Curtis to be a member of the board of statistics trustees.

## PINDELL CONFIRMATION FAVORED

WASHINGTON—Favorable report on the nomination of H. M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., to be ambassador to Russia, was ordered by the Senate foreign relations committee today.



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# Politics of Near East Continue to Interest the Powers

## BALKAN MOVES COMPLICATING THE SITUATION

Turkey's Purchase of Dreadnought and Russia's Friendly Attitude Toward Serbia Cause of Some Uneasiness

## ITALY IS INTERESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The political situation in the Balkans appears to be more complicated than ever. Turkey's purchase of the Rio di Janeiro is exciting much comment. It appears that the country which looked so moribund six months ago is recovering her strength and will very soon be in possession of a fleet stronger than that of Greece.

The Greek fleet is being reconstructed as well as the Turkish, but those in charge of the task believe in small swift boats, with numerous submarine craft. It is not impossible that the problem, still unsolved, of the relative usefulness of small swift vessels, and dreadnoughts, will be solved in the near future.

Whether the floating fortresses will really be able to withstand the onslaught of submarines and torpedoes, will be seen should Turkey and Greece come to blows about the possession of the islands in the Aegean Sea.

Turkey claims Imbros and Tenedos as guardians of the Dardanelles, and also feels she has a right to Mytilene and Chios, which lie close to her mainland and which protect the ports of Smyrna and Salonica. Greece has already occupied those two last, and cannot see the force of the argument used to make her relinquish her hold upon them.

Austria-Hungary and other members of the triple alliance are anxious for the revivification of Turkey, but Germany does not wish this to take place at the

expense of Greece. Italy is quite willing to sacrifice any advantage which might accrue to her in the possession of the islands, for the sake of propping up the remains of Turkey, and preventing Greek ascendancy. Thus a certain Austro-Italian rapprochement has come about.

The question of Albania has sunk into insignificance for the time being, and although the formation of bands both on the Serbo-Albanian frontier and in Macedonia threatens to give trouble later on in the year, there is nothing in that direction to alarm the cabinets of either Rome or Vienna.

Meanwhile Russia's attitude towards the whole of the questions now to be solved in the Balkans is quite unknown. Russia has retained her reservists until spring, and has published a new regulation which restricts the movements of aviators near her frontier, and has forbidden the publication of all kinds of military news. These regulations were published last year, at a time of crisis, but their reissue has no raison d'être, and is causing considerable perturbation in Vienna, where the retention of the

reservists, under the flag, after their time has expired, also causes surprise.

There are rumors that the Serbs wish to capture Salonika, but this is hardly probable, as Greece is already established there under the protection of Kaiser Wilhelm. Serbia is certainly still bitter about her path to the sea being blocked, and her eagerness about the railway shows that she is in earnest in the matter of a commercial outlet.

Russia naturally wishes to protect Serbia and to advance her interests, and it is probable that she is preparing to strike some blow at the triple alliance through Serbia, and wishes to have an army ready to enforce her demands, should there be trouble in the camp of the triple alliance, and Serbia again be reduced to retreat before the commands of Austria-Hungary, as was the case when she hoped to capture Albania, and so enlarge her borders in that direction, and again when she desired to take sole possession and control of her railways running through her territory, recently, and thus insure the preservation of the trade route to Salonika.

## AEGEAN ISLAND PROBLEM STILL WAITS SOLUTION

Triple Alliance Comes Into Line on Question of Epirus, but the Answer to Other Feature of British Note Is Delayed

## ALL EUROPE ANXIOUS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Day by day, as that phase of the everpresent Near Eastern question, namely Albania and the Aegean Islands, all the Powers concerned are much absorbed in each other's moves. In regard to Albania, Italy and Austria-Hungary oppose themselves to Greece and the Epirote.

Rome and Vienna have not a little against each in the matter of Albania, but if there is one thing that Vienna dreads more in Albania than Italy it is Serbia, and if there is one thing that Italy dreads more in Albania than Austria-Hungary it is Greece. So Vienna and Rome agree to withstand the claims of both.

The Serbo-Albanian question is settled. The Graeco-Albanian question is settled also, in theory at any rate. It remains, however, very much a moot point how far the theory will work out in practice.

The most cursory study of the new Graeco-Albanian frontier reveals one thing clearly enough, and that is that whatever else it may be, it is not a "strategic frontier." It has been described as nothing more than a short cut to a very one-sided compromise between the Italian proposals for a big Albania and the Greek proposals for a big Epirus.

Be this as it may, the Greek as he looks along his new frontier notes many things with something more than impatience. Yanina, his great objective, is his, it is true, but Yanina cut off from its natural port of Santi Quaranti, on the Adriatic and from its other outlet of Salonica, on the Aegean, is left "in the air" and is deprived thereby of much value.

Notes, moreover, that Tepelini, the northern gateway in Epirus, is to go to Albania, as is the great highway which winds its way through the valleys to Koritza and on to Monastir. Then he finds, with not a little bitterness, that his only way of communication with the Salonika railway is by the circuitous mountainous road which runs through Metzevo and Kastoria, and that the fertile valleys of the Drinos and the Vovussa are to go to the new kingdom.

"If Greece had fought an unsuccessful war," says a recent writer on the subject, "she could not have been asked to accept more humiliating terms. Under threat of external force," he adds, "the Greek government may be compelled to accept this frontier, but only until such time as Greece feels herself strong enough to demand its rectification."

How far this is a just forecast, the future will show. The indications at the moment would certainly seem to be that the Greek will accept the terms imposed by the Powers under protest, but that the Epirote will resist, and resist strenuously.

Several weeks ago it was pointed out that most vigorous preparations were being made in Epirus to resist the threatened alienation from Greece, that the "Sacred Legion" of Karitza was adding to its strength daily, and that everywhere throughout the threatened district were to be seen banners bearing legends signifying their determination to have unity.

If he cannot have unity with Greece, the Epirote would make it clear that he will at any rate make the attempt to secure it. All the information that has come through from Epirus during the past few weeks, has gone to show that the Epirote is more determined than ever. In these circumstances it is not easy to regard this hurried settlement of a much vexed question as satisfactory.

The New Albania at its very inauguration is saddled with a problem which would try the statecraft of any one of the older states of Europe, and Greece is burdened with a perennial grievance,

which it is difficult to imagine her not attempting to remove, at the earliest possible moment.

Then in regard to the Islands. The Porte, with nothing to lose and everything to gain by holding to its "just demands" issues a circular to its representative abroad, refusing to admit a special regime in the Islands, at present occupied by Italy, on the occasion of the retrocession to Turkey. Moreover with all that strange oriental opportunism which has so often bewildered western diplomacy, the Porte declares its inability to entertain the principle of correlation between the question of the delimitation of the southern frontiers of Albania and the disposal of the islands now held by Greece.

As all the world knows, Clause V. of the London Agreement laid it down that the question of the Islands was to be left entirely in the hands of the powers, and when Sir Edward Grey, in his recent Note to the Powers reiterates this fact Turkey must know perfectly well that it is outside her competence in the matter to say what she will or will not entertain.

## UNITED NIGERIA THANKS KING FOR MESSAGE OF GOOD WISHES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—On Dec. 30 his Majesty the King sent the following message in connection with the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria, already mentioned in the cable despatches of The Christian Science Monitor, to Sir Frederick Lugard, governor-general of Nigeria:

"On the occasion of the formal amalgamation of the two Nigerias I wish you to convey to the emirs, chiefs and all the inhabitants of the new protectorate and the colony my best wishes for their future happiness. Pray assure them of the great interest I take in all that concerns their welfare, and express my earnest hope that great prosperity may be in store for them."

In reply to the King's message the following telegram was received by the secretary of state for the colonies on Jan. 1: "On behalf of his Majesty's most loyal devoted subjects within the colony and protectorate of Nigeria and all the inhabitants of Nigeria who live under his Majesty's protection, to all of whom I have taken steps to convey his Majesty's most gracious message, I humbly offer my own and their most heartfelt thanks for his Majesty's wishes for their future and his interest in their welfare and hopes for their prosperity. We all feel deeply this new evidence of his Majesty's ceaseless thought for his peoples and his overseas possessions, and I pray you to assure his Majesty of our abiding loyalty to his throne and person and of our deep gratitude for his most gracious message on the occasion of the formal amalgamation of the two Nigerias."

Mr. Harcourt also sent a telegram to Sir Frederick Lugard congratulating him on the completion of his arduous task of uniting Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria in a common form of government, and trusting that the new administration may actively promote the well being of all classes of the inhabitants of Nigeria and the development of its great resources.

## ADELAIDE MAYOR GETS HIS ELECTION WITHOUT CONTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Of the Australian states, South Australia was the first to establish a system of local government, and today the state can boast of some of the most progressive municipalities in the Commonwealth. Adelaide, the capital, has been fortunate in that those entrusted with the duty of controlling its affairs have, while not neglecting the purely practical, paid much attention to developing the esthetic side of civic life.

The result is that the city, rejoicing in wide well-planted streets and an abundance of public parks and squares in which the freshness of the well-kept lawns form a delightful contrast to gay flower beds, is known as the "Garden City of Australia."

Nominations for the various vacancies in the municipal councils throughout the state closed a short time ago. For the position of mayor of Adelaide, A. A. Simpson, a son of a former member of the Legislature and city council, was elected unopposed. The retiring mayor, J. Lavington Bonython, is retiring from municipal life.

tain. All Europe is agreed that the question of the Islands is a European question. Since the break down of the delimitation commission in Albania, all Europe has been equally agreed that the question of delimitation is a European one. It is difficult, therefore, to see, if the Powers choose to correlate the two questions, how Turkey can object, with any hope of being listened to.

Whether she is listened to or not, however, does not appear to be of much concern to her. She not only states her views, she does more, she buys a battleship apparently to enforce them. No doubt the "masterly inactivity" displayed by the Powers in the matter of Adrianople last August, and their long-protracted period of helplessness earlier in the year, when Montenegro refused to evacuate Scutari, have done much to make the present action of Turkey possible. In the case of Adrianople, however, Turkey as the "man in possession" had the proverbial nine points of the law. In the case of the Islands, on the other hand, she has no such advantage.

Meanwhile the Powers of the Triple Alliance have delivered their reply to Sir Edward Grey's note concerning Epirus and the Aegean Islands. In regard to Epirus, the Triple Alliance comes into line with the Triple Entente, but the answer as to the Islands is delayed. Why? The reason is really not far to seek. Sir Edward Grey's note reaffirmed as a basis for settlement the theory that the question of the Islands and the question of the Albanian frontier should be regarded as interdependent.

In view of the fact that the delimitation agreed to by the Powers was manifestly disadvantageous to Greece, there could be only one object for such a proposal, and that was to leave the way open for compensation to the Aegean Turkey, as already stated, acted at once. Whilst the declarations at Constantinople that "Chios and Mytilene must be ashamed," the Porte intimated to Raoul Bey in London that he must secure the Rio de Janeiro. So a million sterling "borrowed at usurious interest," is paid to the builders and Turkey obtains a precarious right of property in one of the latest of the world's great fighting machines.

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## ROOM FOR REFORM IN FORMOSA SAYS REPORT OF BOARD

Commission Which Investigated Alleged Conspiracy Declares Charges Substantiated

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—Further particulars as to the recently discovered conspiracy in Formosa are now available. It appears that the object of the conspiracy was to upset the government-general and to plunder and loot the various sugar plantations and camphor factories.

The government, however, dealt very drastically with the matter. Close upon 300 people were arrested in the course of a few days and a special court was created for their trial. The sentences passed were very severe.

The Tokio Barriesters' Association a short time ago published a letter received from Formosa, and the report of the commission which it sent to the island exposing a regrettable condition of affairs. Dr. Masajima, one of the commission, is a barrister of the Inner Temple, London, and a member of the New York State Bar at Albany.

Through its branch office in Taiwan, the association received complaints from Formosa of the illegal methods of the administration. Hence it despatched a commission of three persons to investigate the actual conditions and existing systems of judicial administration in Formosa. The report of this commission practically substantiates the charges which had been made, and states that there is plenty of room for reform in the administrative system of the island.

## WOMAN TAKES AEROPLANE LOOP 1000 FEET IN AIR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A lady, Miss Trehewke Davies, was the first person in England to loop the loop as passenger in an aeroplane. The pilot on this occasion was Gustav Hamel who, previously to taking up his passenger at Hendon, gave his 80-horsepower single-seater Morane-Saulnier monoplane, converted for the occasion into a two-seater, a thorough testing, looping the loop seven times in succession, including several loops made sideways.

Mr. Hamel then took Miss Davies up, and after climbing a thousand feet he made a perfect loop during which he came down 300 feet. Climbing once more to a thousand feet, he again executed a loop at the top of which the machine apparently stopped and then began to plane down on its back. Mr. Hamel, however, was able to bring the machine to its normal position and to effect an excellent landing.

## DIARIES FOR 1914 AND ACCOUNT BOOKS

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS  
For all kinds of business.

Office Supplies and Business Accessories  
57-59 Franklin St.  
Near Washington

## IRRIGATION SUCCESS IS SEEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES FARMS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A New South Wales farmer who recently paid a visit to Yanco, the center of the state's great irrigation undertaking at Burrinjuck, has given his impressions to a Sydney newspaper.

He says: "They are growing cabbages

and grapes and lucerns, and fruit of every kind. They are going in for fat lambs, and pigs, and dairying, and ostriches. One of the curious sights of the area was the ostriches roaming about the paddocks, and they pay better than sheep. And Yanco has scarcely started yet."

"I met a man and woman at the butter factory who had seven cows. Last month their cheque came to £10, and they had only started."

In the opinion of this farmer, the settlers at Yanco will not use their land for wheat growing. He sees a very profitable future for the settler who turns his attention to growing asparagus under irrigated conditions, as he will be able to transport it to the Sydney market for 11s. per ton. He believes that the Yanco irrigation settlement will reduce the cost of living in Sydney.

He sees another outlet for the activity of irrigation settlers in the cultivation and canning of fruit, and he thinks that Yanco will be able to supply the Commonwealth of Australia and all the countries to the north of it with canned fruits.

## PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—His excellency the governor-general officially opened the annual congress of the Fry Farming Association at Johannesburg recently, and in the course of his remarks said that as a close observer of South African agriculture he had noticed the wonderful progress made from year to year, progress which was never checked by any difficulty. Nor would it be checked, it would be progressive, because South African agriculture had a brilliant future.

It is hoped by the above measures to assure the normal development of the navy. The work of replacing more or less obsolete vessels will be taken in hand immediately, the present program will be completed, and a start will be made with the new program with the ultimate aim of constructing a "dreadnought" and the corresponding auxiliary vessels annually, beginning with the financial year 1917-18.

## ITALY INCREASES BUDGET FOR BUILDING OF NEW WAR VESSELS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The naval estimates for the year 1914-15 amount to 267,420,000 lire (about \$10,296,800), and the army estimates to 461,492,000 lire (about \$18,459,680).

There is a somewhat unusual feature in the navy estimates for the year 1914-15, since in addition to the amount of 267,420,000 lire which is put aside for naval purposes the government will demand authorization to draw upon the 1915-16 budget, in advance, for a sum not exceeding 30,000,000 lire.

In view of the increase in the number of warships it is proposed to raise the strength of the personnel of the navy from 35,000 to 38,000 men, at a cost of 1,882,000 lire. The item for the construction of new ships and the upkeep

of existing vessels is 10,000,000 lire in excess of the amount required last year, and it is intended to add to it annually until it reaches in 1917-18 a total of 180,000,000 lire, at which level it will be maintained in succeeding years. The extraordinary credits will show increases of 30,000,000 lire in the years 1918-19, 1919-20.

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## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Whirl," 7:45.  
CASTLE.—"Hamel," 7:10, 8:10.  
CORT.—"When Dreams Come True," 8.  
HOLLIS.—John Drew, 8.  
KEITH.—"Vandell," 8.  
MAJESTIC.—"Little Women," 8:10.  
PARK.—"The Argyle Case," 8:10.  
PLYMOUTH.—"Under Cover," 8:30.  
SHUBERT.—"All Aboard," 8.  
THEATRE.—"Years of Discretion," 8:15.

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Thursday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Ruth Deyo; Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Longy Club of wind instruments.  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., thirteenth Symphony rehearsal, Anton Witke, soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., thirteenth Symphony concert, Anton Witke, soloist.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital by Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, and Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 7:30 p. m., first performance of Wagner's "Meistersinger."  
Saturday, 1:45 p. m., "Louise"; 8 p. m., "Tales of Hoffmann."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera house artists.

### NEW YORK

ASTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
BELASCO.—"Miss Frances Starr."  
BOOTH.—"Pruella."  
COHAN.—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
COMEDY.—"Kitty Mackay."  
CORT.—"Pag O' My Heart."  
CIBERION.—"Young Wisdom."  
EMPIRE.—"Miss Maude Adams."  
FIFTY.—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."  
GARRICK.—"Eliza Comes to Stay."  
HIDSON.—William Collier.  
KNICKERBOCKER.—"New Henrietta."  
LITTLE.—"The Philanderer."  
LYCUM.—Miss Billie Burke.  
LYRIC.—"Omar."  
MANHATTAN.—"Forbes-Robertson."  
PLAYHOUSE.—"Things That Count."  
SHUBERT.—"A Thousand Years Ago."  
WALLACKS.—"Cyril Maude in 'Grumpy.'"  
WEST END.—"Al Hay."

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE.—"Faun's First Play."  
FINK ARTS.—Repertory.  
HILTONS.—Miss Julia Sanderson.  
POWERS.—David Warfield.  
STUDEBAKER.—"Her Own Money."



# Indian Land Owners to Be Taught Farm Methods

## MORE EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR SCOTLAND URGED

Teachers in Congress at Glasgow Adopt Resolution in Favor of Providing Means to Give Pupils Greater Opportunities

## PAY ADVANCE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
ABERDEEN, Scotland—The fortieth annual congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland was lately held in Aberdeen, and Miss Fish, first woman president in the history of the institute, presided.

The principal item on the opening day was the president's address, in which she touched on the dissatisfaction of teachers, and explained some of the causes thereof, dealt with the danger of women teachers superseding men teachers, deplored inadequate salaries, summed up the type of men and women needed for the arduous responsibility of guiding children, and emphasized the nature of their "high calling" and the dignity of the profession.

On the second day of the congress Robert Dickson, Edinburgh, spoke on the need for larger administrative areas and proposed a motion that government take immediate action to secure that end, which motion was unanimously carried. On the third and final day the two items discussed were day continuation classes, and the question of higher education in rural schools.

The Rev. William Main, speaking on "Day Continuation Classes," said that while they were very pleased with the success of continuation classes they must not shut their eyes to the great weakness of the present system. It was a serious defect that 50 per cent of the young people of Scotland between 14 and 17 years of age were not in attendance at either day or evening schools. Another serious defect was that the majority of the 145,000 pupils at the continuation classes did not attend an organized class for two or three years, but for one year only.

## BRITISH EXPLORER READY TO COMPETE ON ANTARCTIC TRIP

Sir Ernest Shackleton Says if Anything in Nature of Race Comes, Will Do Best to Win

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Sir Ernest Shackleton in a statement to a press representative, recently said, with reference to a report of a rival expedition which was to be organized in the United States, that he had no fear of competition or of any rival scheme.

He had many excellent friends in the United States, and it would be more interesting if two nations were competing for the honor which he was seeking to achieve for Great Britain. He certainly had no objection, even if the plans which he had published were adopted by others. The Antarctic regions did not belong to him, and it would be a compliment if his ideas were adopted by others. If anything in the nature of a race took place, all that he could say was that he would do his best to win. His was an all-British expedition, and this would stimulate his wish and determination to be first.

He was receiving a great number of subscriptions varying from 4s. upwards and it was his practice personally to acknowledge them all. He valued them all, and indeed, every indication of sympathy with him in his undertaking, from whatever class of the community it came.

## AUSTRALIA'S EXPORT TRADE SHOWS CONTINUED EXPANSION

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australian export trade returns for the first 10 months of last year show large expansion, as the following table shows:

EXPORTS TEN MONTHS	1912	1913
Wool	415,002,167	415,276,367
Meats (fresh)	2,610,880	2,612,776
Wool	1,287,515	1,287,515
Skins	2,517,361	2,517,361
Preserved meats	338,964	338,964
Butter	2,231,808	2,231,808
Wheat	6,007,521	7,306,970
Flour	1,228,400	1,228,400
Flour	749,407	749,407
Coal	943,210	943,210
Lead	2,372,778	2,372,778
Copper	1,324,438	1,324,438
Iron	835,650	835,650
Silver	691,015	691,015

## JAPAN EXPECTS SURPLUSES FROM ECONOMY POLICY

Finance Minister Says Retrenchments Will Provide Money for Many Improvements

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOKIO, Japan—According to Baron Takahashi, the finance minister of Japan, the island empire is practicing severe economies and pursuing a policy of retrenchment which is expected to produce substantial surpluses, a result which has induced critics to express their sympathy for a government which has more money than it knows how to dispose of satisfactorily. Needless to say, such sympathy is expressed with tongue in cheek.

The retrenchment in the administrative and financial methods of the government during the year 1912-13 produced a surplus of upwards of 70,000,000 yen, and as the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, are to be cut down in 1913-14 in the same way and the outlays on works already started are to be cut down by 30 per cent, it is expected that the government will have another surplus of 60,000,000 yen.

The two surpluses will thus give the government a sum of 130,000,000 yen, with which it is proposed to establish new consulates abroad, to supplement the warship and torpedo fund which was reduced during the late war by 10,000,000 yen, to make an appropriation in the interests of military aviation and automobilism, to extend the telephone service, to give subsidies for harbor construction and improvement in various districts, and to inaugurate productive industries and afford relief, where necessary, in the Hokkaido and northeastern districts.

## FRENCH DISCUSS LLOYD GEORGE'S ARMAMENT POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—Satisfaction at Mr. Lloyd George's "holiday conversation" on armaments is expressed in Socialist and Radical left circles.

M. Jaures advocates, in order to establish a better balance of power, the rapprochement of France and Germany. The present antagonism of these two countries he regards as mainly economical and sees in their union a means of resisting the ever growing influence of the United States in the sphere of industry.

The Liberte, and most of the other press organs, hold the view that for Britain to neglect her naval defenses would be as injurious a policy as for the Republic to neglect her military armaments. The Liberte considers that M. Jaures is showing himself a special friend to Germany, and that he should be invited to the Berlin Ordensfest, where rewards will be given shortly to those who have rendered signal services to the Fatherland.

## ANGLO-FRENCH OMAN CONVENTION READY FOR SIGNING

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The Temps publishes a message stating that the convention between France and England regarding Muscat, or the kingdom of Oman, which is to be signed immediately, only contains provisions for the suppression of the contraband traffic in arms.

It has not been drawn up on a broad enough basis to deal with any extension of difficulties in that region. The French firms which are affected by the stoppage of the traffic in arms will be indemnified by the French government.

## LONDON COMMERCE CHAMBER OFFICIAL TALKS ON ADVERTISING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Christopher E. Town, assistant secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, and secretary for commercial education, delivered an address recently to the students of the advertising section of the International Correspondence Schools on "The Art of Advertising."

Like salesmanship, Mr. Town said, advertising had made great progress during the last 25 years, and was now not only an art but an "artistic" art. Public hoardings were, by means of posters, rendered in many cases beautiful and the

public, the artist, the printer, and the bill poster had every reason to be proud of them.

The whole aim of true and good advertising was to build up goodwill and create sales. Until commercial men appreciated this they would only court failure, however original, clever, brilliant, in either literary or artistic ability, their advertisement might be. Inasmuch as advertising formed an important link in every well-planned selling scheme, both advertising and salesmanship must embody the same essential principles of arresting the attention and interesting the potential customer, then persuading him to purchase, and finally clinching the sale.

There was no branch of business in which fuller knowledge of details and sounder judgment were of more value than in the selecting of the best media for each class of advertisement. Those who desired to advertise to any considerable extent would find the best course to adopt was to place their advertisements in the hands of an agent, recognized as a sound reliable man. For those who made advertising and selling their calling a very wide knowledge was requisite.

The personal qualifications which he considered essential were broadmindedness, method, receptiveness, and adaptability, literary and artistic ability, tact, decision, and judgment. To these must be added the general qualifications of character and a good general education.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IS INDIA PROBLEM

Government for Many Years Has Been Endeavoring to Overcome Dense Ignorance of Great Body of the People

## INSTRUCTION PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—India is a land of agriculturists—possibly, considering their education, or rather, the want of it, the finest agriculturists in the world. But the dense ignorance of the great body of the people has always been a great problem, which the government has for many years been endeavoring, by various means, to solve.

Several agricultural colleges have been established, in various parts of India, but so far these institutions have failed to attract the class which they were principally intended to benefit. At the agricultural conference at Coimbatore, southern India, recently, Mr. MacKenna, agricultural adviser to the government of India, said:

"It seems clear that our failure has been due to attempting to enforce uniformity in all provinces. We have attempted to apply to all provinces similar educational training whatever the educational standard of the provinces or state of development of practical agriculture might be."

"In these attempts we have failed. We have tried to build from the top rather than from the bottom. We have assumed on the one hand that research was sufficiently developed to provide material for teaching, and that the general education of the province was such as to permit of the assimilation of such training—conditions which exist in few, if any, of the provinces."

The revised opinion of the deputy directors of agriculture in the various provinces appears now to be that the present education of agriculturists is defective, in that their power of observation and reasoning faculties are not sufficiently developed, and cultivators are, therefore, unable fully to appreciate the department's propaganda, except in cases in which demonstration in their own village fields was possible.

On the other, hand the superior agriculturists, or land holders were eligible for a higher education, and, taking advantage of this fact it is now proposed to confine the attention of the agricultural colleges to men of this class, and to men of slightly lower social standing, who will become useful afterwards in imparting simple instruction to the peasantry.

The Agricultural Conference has accepted these recommendations, in substance; from which it appears to follow that the policy of the government is still to "begin at the top." Indeed, in the present stage of India's civilization, this would certainly seem to be the soundest principle on which to work.

## LYONS TO SEEK BRITISH EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LYONS, France—For the purpose of securing the adequate representation of English industry in the forthcoming International Urban Exhibition to be held in Lyons shortly, the Mayor of Lyons, M. Herriot, and two town councillors have left for England. Among the largest exhibitors will be Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and the United States of America. The exhibition promises to be the most important since the Paris exhibition.

## REMOVAL OF TAX URGED BY BELGIAN SUGAR BEET MEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
GHENT, Belgium—Representatives of the Belgian sugar beet growers have recently submitted a petition to Parliament, urging the suppression of the excise tax on sugar.

This petition sets forth that the cultivation of sugar beets is of special value to the farmers of Belgium, forming, as it were, the pivot of the kingdom's agricultural industries; that an increase in sugar beet production will result in bringing about a reduction in the price of agricultural products generally; that sugar is a food product of great importance, and that the increase in consumption would tend to favor increasing efficiency in the workmen of every branch of industry.

Considering that in removing the tax on sugar the government would be carrying out a policy that would tend to reduce the cost of food products, thereby permitting the working man to improve his conditions of living, and hence increase his efficiency, the petitioners urge that the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, in order to save the sugar industry and the beet culture from threatened destruction, enact legislative measures with a view to reducing the cost of the transportation of sugar as well as the removal of all taxes on this important food product.

## AUSTRALIA HOUSE TALKS ON TOPIC OF LOCAL GOVERNORS

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Australia—The resignation of Sir John Fuller of the governorship of Victoria afforded opportunity in the House of Representatives on a motion of adjournment to discuss the question of appointing local men as state governors.

The premier, Mr. Watt, told the House that although he was at one time in favor of local appointees, he had changed his views on the question. The colonial office, Mr. Watt also informed the House, was not opposed to the selection of Australians, but would not entertain a proposition from only one state.

## OUTPUT OF FRENCH WRITERS TOPIC OF CRITICAL REVIEW

M. Feuilleat in Athenaeum Says There Has Been No Falling off in Quantity in Past Year

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—An interesting review of the output of French literature for the year 1913 has lately appeared in the French supplement of the Athenaeum by M. Feuilleat, who is of opinion that there is certainly no falling off in quantity. The period which seems most to attract the historical writers at the present time is that of the Second Empire and the establishment of the Third Republic.

The historical books as a whole are, he says, almost without exception, well constructed and founded upon accurate research. Above all they are animated by a fine spirit of impartiality and genuine love of truth.

With regard to the poets, even after weeding out those whose work does not come up to a recognized standard, they are more than ever numerous. Much of the work is good and full of charm and style, but very little of it can claim to possess either great individuality or breadth. The novel still remains the greatest attraction to the finest of the French writers, but 1913 ends with the work of several of the best men not yet on the market.

The dramatists, M. Feuilleat says, are as prolific as ever, but most of them are still dealing with the over much treated sex problem, although there are unmistakable signs that the public are tired of this question, in the fact that many of the new plays by leading writers have proved a decided failure.

Although there is not one strikingly original book this year, it does not follow that French literature is on the decline. French thought, the writer says, is at present a tumultuous battlefield wherein from all points theories meet each other in inextinguishable contests. Will this be marked by the triumph of mysticism or by a reassertion of French traditional qualities? Or will it end in a compromise which will place the reasoning power at the service of sensibility, as some writers consider? This it is impossible to say.

One thing at least is certain. If there be any one who anticipates a delirium of French energy, they are mistaken, for, with those inexplicable powers of recovery which seem to be inexhaustible in her, France is once more ready to play her part in the renovation of modern thought.

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## BLAST FURNACES AT LIEGE CLOSE

(Special to the Monitor)  
GHENT, Belgium—At the famous steel and iron works of the John Cockrell Company, located at Seraing, a suburb of Liege, orders have been issued closing two of the company's blast furnaces. The reasons given by the firm for shutting off these two blast furnaces and thus restricting the output of pig-iron is the desire to avoid over production, in view of the somewhat depressed condition of the iron and steel markets.

## RETRENCHMENT IS PROPOSED BY CHINESE CABINET

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING, China—Drastic retrenchment and new taxes, including an impost on marriages, are the features of the financial policy of the Chinese cabinet. The policy, a lengthy document extending to more than 10,000 words, after giving figures of the revenue and expenditure anticipated, proposes to reduce expenditure in all departments of the administration.

Military expenditure, previously estimated at \$230,000,000, is to be reduced to \$110,000,000 during the current fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, and sweeping reductions are to be made in the estimates of other departments.

By the exercise of strict economy it is hoped to reduce expenditure over this period from the estimated \$646,350,000 to \$250,000,000. The new taxes proposed include income tax, legacy, bank draft,

stamp taxes, and a fee of \$1 for each marriage certificate.

It is also proposed to make weights and measures a government monopoly. Tobacco duties were considered but they have not been submitted yet. There is no doubt that drastic action on the line contemplated is absolutely necessary, though the wisdom of some of the details may be questioned.

## GERMAN TOY MEN PLAN FOR EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—The toymakers of Sonneberg in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen are likely to be represented at the Panama exhibition, according to a telegram which recently appeared in the Berlin Lokalanzeiger. The Sonneberg toy industry has a yearly turnover of some 40,000,000 marks. Private subscriptions are being raised and the manufacturers will later appeal for financial support to the government of the Duchy.



German Emperor at left of line with crown prince and Princes Eitel Friedrich, Adalbert, August, Wilhelm, Oscar and Joachim, in order named

## BUSINESS CONFIDENCE SAID TO BE ONE OF EGYPT'S NEEDS

Commercial Failures Demand Modification of Concordat Preventif Law, Which Article in Alexandria Paper Says Fails to Protect Against Illegal Connivance

(Special to the Monitor)  
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—In a recent leading article, under the heading, "The Mixed Courts and Commercial Failures," the Egyptian Gazette draws attention to the widespread evils resulting from the easy way in which the benefits of the concordat preventif are granted to insolvent merchants and tradesmen.

From time to time, the Gazette says, one of Egypt's leading firms announces to the public its inability to meet its engagements for the moment, but the certainty of its doing so at some future date. This state of affairs is technically known as "deposit of books at the tribunals."

On this taking place well meaning persons write to their European connections that such and such a firm has deposited its books, but that it will ultimately pay 20 shillings in the pound. If these European connections know anything about the true state of affairs they will immediately write off the whole amount. If they are inexperienced they will, the Egyptian Gazette declares, send a telegram of condolence to the depositors of the books assuring them of their esteem.

The next step apparently is for the creditors to meet, when a report is made by their nominees, and the unflinching shot of these proceedings is the grant of a concordat preventif to the depositors of books, whose mixed code describes as "an unfortunate merchant of good faith."

Proceeding, the Gazette points out that it is quite a common occurrence for people of proved bad faith to be granted the concordat by the creditors in the hope that this procedure will give better monetary results than bankruptcy; and, while it recognizes that this attitude is a natural one, it contends that it is distinctly bad for the commercial morality of the community. It is no doubt owing to this latter state of affairs that many of the failures which have been so detrimental to Egyptian credit in recent years have been attended by such discreditable disclosures.

The concordat preventif law should, the Alexandria journal insists, be modified in such a way that it would be impossible for a merchant of bad faith to obtain its protection through the connivance of his creditors. It should not be possible for a dishonest man to bargain for the law's protection with

## JAPANESE PLAN TO KNOW OTHER PEOPLES BETTER

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOKIO, Japan—An interesting private organization has been formed in Yokohama for the purpose of establishing more intimate relations between the Japanese and people of other nationalities.

It has been felt that no matter how excellent were the business relations subsisting between the two, they never got any closer, and in the hope of promoting social intercourse and getting to know each other better and more intimately, this association has been inaugurated and includes leading Japanese officials and merchants and leading residents from other countries, particularly business men.

They meet socially once a month, but no speeches are allowed, and the rules provide for a fine of five yen being imposed upon any member who ventures to make a speech.

## KAISER BEGINS NEW YEAR WITH SOLDIERS



German Emperor at left of line with crown prince and Princes Eitel Friedrich, Adalbert, August, Wilhelm, Oscar and Joachim, in order named

## BUSINESS CONFIDENCE SAID TO BE ONE OF EGYPT'S NEEDS

Commercial Failures Demand Modification of Concordat Preventif Law, Which Article in Alexandria Paper Says Fails to Protect Against Illegal Connivance

(Special to the Monitor)  
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—In a recent leading article, under the heading, "The Mixed Courts and Commercial Failures," the Egyptian Gazette draws attention to the widespread evils resulting from the easy way in which the benefits of the concordat preventif are granted to insolvent merchants and tradesmen.

From time to time, the Gazette says, one of Egypt's leading firms announces to the public its inability to meet its engagements for the moment, but the certainty of its doing so at some future date. This state of affairs is technically known as "deposit of books at the tribunals."

On this taking place well meaning persons write to their European connections that such and such a firm has deposited its books, but that it will ultimately pay 20 shillings in the pound. If these European connections know anything about the true state of affairs they will immediately write off the whole amount. If they are inexperienced they will, the Egyptian Gazette declares, send a telegram of condolence to the depositors of the books assuring them of their esteem.

The next step apparently is for the creditors to meet, when a report is made by their nominees, and the unflinching shot of these proceedings is the grant of a concordat preventif to the depositors of books, whose mixed code describes as "an unfortunate merchant of good faith."

Proceeding, the Gazette points out that it is quite a common occurrence for people of proved bad faith to be granted the concordat by the creditors in the hope that this procedure will give better monetary results than bankruptcy; and, while it recognizes that this attitude is a natural one, it contends that it is distinctly bad for the commercial morality of the community. It is no doubt owing to this latter state of affairs that many of the failures which have been so detrimental to Egyptian credit in recent years have been attended by such discreditable disclosures.

The concordat preventif law should, the Alexandria journal insists, be modified in such a way that it would be impossible for a merchant of bad faith to obtain its protection through the connivance of his creditors. It should not be possible for a dishonest man to bargain for the law's protection with

## JAPANESE PLAN TO KNOW OTHER PEOPLES BETTER

(Special to the Monitor)  
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**Nut Bread**  
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour is a splendid substitute for meat. Ask your grocer for this flour. Write us for the recipe.  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston



# SALE BEGINS FRIDAY

# Thandler & Co.

## Announce the Purchase and Sale of a Portion of the Stock of

Imported Fabrics, Silks and Velvets, Laces, Trimmings, Robes, Suits  
Coats, Dresses, Costumes and Gowns

of the Exclusive and High-Class

# French Dressmaking House, "Allebone"

# NEW YORK and NEWPORT

Chandler & Co., who are probably more in touch with high-class dressmakers than any other store in America, were naturally looked to as purchasers.

In addition to this purchase Chandler & Co. secured from one of the great makers of fine suits, coats and gowns, Forty-eight Original New Spring Models, from which they have produced their new lines for spring.

Further, to make the purchase more complete, other merchandise has been added, including additional purchases from French dressmaking supply houses, importers, etc., and will be included in this sale.

This Sale, in which are great values, begins Friday and continues through Saturday

*Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Trimmings,  
Flouncings, Embroideries, Wash Goods*

## Robes and Tunics

Black Jet and Sequin Emb. worth.	25.00	35.00	A wadded Puff Emb. Blous		
Tinsel Outlined Chiffon Rebe. Pa-			Marquette Emb. Blous, theatrical		
toned model worth.	45.00	12.50	effort, Blouson model, worth.	100.00	35.00
White Tulle model worth.	10.00		Card Emb. Blouson, worth.	35.00	
beaded in satin, crystal drop			Blous Emb. Blous, gold embroidery	25.00	
Hand Emb. Blue Chiffon Tunic		15.00	Two-Panl Chiffon Tunic, hand		35.00
emb. in silk, worth.	35.00		emb. in silk, worth.	25.00	
Silk Marquette Blous, emb. in	35.00	25.00	Bead Emb. Blous—Prestmet		
Black Silk Chiffon Rebe, hand			Black Chiffon Taff. worth.	20.00	
emb. in silk, worth.	55.00	25.00	Dresslet model, worth.	45.00	35.00
Bead Emb. Blous, worth.	25.00	12.50	Black Tulle model, worth.	45.00	
Embroidered Sat Tunic, worth.	33.00	15.00	Black Tulle model, worth.	45.00	
beaded in silk, worth.	25.00		feta—practically		
Black Bead Blous, worth.	25.00	25.00	Garment not quite complete		
Black Bead Blous, worth.	25.00	25.00	Black Blous, worth.	100.00	35.00
Black Blous, worth.	25.00	25.00	Black Blous, worth.	100.00	35.00

## Women's Coats

### Women's Coats

MODEL SUITS	Originally	Now
Blue Serge Suit, <i>Jenny Model</i> .....	150.00	65.00
Satin Suit, <i>Callot Model</i> .....	250.00	75.00
Navy Serge Suit, <i>Jenny Model</i> .....	250.00	65.00
French Serge Suit, <i>Bechhoff David Model</i> ....	250.00	85.00
Red and White Check Wool Suit, <i>Bechhoff David Model</i> .....	200.00	50.00
Tan Colored Eponge Suit, <i>Bradley (London) Model</i> .....	100.00	45.00
Blue Gabardine Suit, <i>Callot Model</i> .....	275.00	85.00
Black Charmeuse Suit, <i>Callot Model</i> .....	250.00	95.00
Black Satin Suit, <i>Royant Model</i> .....	175.00	65.00
White Silk Crepe Suit, <i>Lawrin Model</i> .....	200.00	55.00
White Serge Suit, <i>Bradley Model</i> .....	100.00	35.00
Suit, blue skirt, new check coat, <i>Lawrin Model</i>	200.00	65.00

## MODEL DRESSES

Imported Pique Dress, <i>English Model.</i>	Specially priced	25.00
Dress of white 'crepe, <i>London Model.</i>	Specially priced	35.00
White Pique Dress, <i>London Model.</i>	Specially priced	25.00
Blue Serge Dress, <i>French Model.</i>	Specially priced	35.00
Evening Gown, <i>Rondeau Legrand Model.</i>	250.00	85.00
Evening Gown, metal cloth, <i>Imported Model.</i>	200.00	75.00
Evening Gown, velvet, <i>Drecoll Model.</i>	250.00	75.00

## MODEL COATS

Sport Coat in tan, <i>Bradley Model</i> .....	100.00	<b>45.00</b>
Tan Gabardine Suit, <i>Bernard Model</i> .....	125.00	<b>45.00</b>
Black and White Check Inverness Coat, <i>Linker Model</i> .....	135.00	<b>65.00</b>
Taupe Silk Crepe Dress Coat, <i>Piper Model</i> .....	125.00	<b>45.00</b>
Self Stripe Duveltyne Dress Coat, <i>Cheruit Model</i> .....	125.00	<b>45.00</b>
Long Street Wrap, <i>Bradley Model</i> .....	75.00	<b>35.00</b>
Blue Tafteta Coat, <i>Jenny Model</i> .....	150.00	<b>65.00</b>
Silk Crepe Dress Wrap, <i>Jenny Model</i> .....	175.00	<b>65.00</b>
Black and White Check Coat, <i>Robert Model</i> .....	150.00	<b>65.00</b>
Taupe Coat, in moire velour, <i>Imported Model</i> .....		

## Women's Dresses

## SILKS

10 yds. Nile Pekin Stripe Radium, worth	2.50	1.25
12 yds. Rosa Chiffon, Pompadour border, worth	3.50	1.45
7 yds. Figured Radium, stripe border, worth	3.00	1.50
7 yds. Copenhagen Fancy Stripe Chiffon, worth	2.75	1.25
	2.75	1.25

## DRESS GOODS

10½ yds.	Navy Blue Zibeline,	3.50	1.2
7½ yds.	Mahogany French Serge,	3.00	1.2
4½ yds.	Green and Black Stripe	2.50	1.2
8½ yds.	Green and Blue Stripe	3.00	1.2
4 yds.	Dark Blue Poplin Stripe	3.00	1.2

## LACES

24 yds. Real Boheme Band, w/th 7.50 - 5.0

Lot of Laces and Trimmings—Lengths 1½ to 7 yards. Red, Navy, Festoons, Colored Trimming Bands, Venice Edges, Black Silk Applique, White and Gold Cord, Crystal Trimming, Fllet Bands and Emb. Beaded Bands in evening shades. Cut Steel and Gold and Jetted Fringes. Values 1.95 3.50 to 8.50. Price.....

## Women's Coats

### Women's Coats

## Waists and Blouses

69 French Crepe and Voile Waists, new semi-tailored models including the "Scout Blouse" in both striped crepe and voile. Values 5.75 to 7.50. Priced **4.50**

### Misses' Suits

35 Misses' Broadcloth, Poplin and Crêpe Cheviot Suits—New spring models of broadcloth, poplin and crêpe cheviot—two models with short, loose coats, kimono sleeves—two and three tier skirts. Colors navy, copenhagen, black and green; sizes 14 to 18. Value 35.00. Price.....19 50

### Misses' Coats

29 Misses' and Small Women's Coats, boucle, wool plush and mixtures; many lined throughout with peau de cygne or Skinner satin. Sizes 14 to 18. Values 20.00 to 30.00. Price.....10 50

### Misses' Dresses

**22 Misses' Taffeta Party and Dancing Dresses**—One model in Decollete waist for evening wear—shadow lace and taffeta combination in waist, two tier hem, stitched skirt; other model has kimono sleeves and V neck, shadow lace waist, two-tier minaret skirt; sizes 14 to 18. Value \$2.50. Price..... **16 50**

*Women's and Misses' Inexpensive Dresses*  
on the Lower Floor

40 Dresses of Imported Velvet—guaranteed fast pile and color, two models, one with draped skirt and buttons, side waist, net vestee—the other with kimono sleeves, two-piece skirt—colors taupe, navy, brown and black; sizes 34 to 42. Value 20.00. Price.....10.95

12	Broadcloth and Serge Dresses— mostly in sizes 40, 42 and 44, worth.....	15.00	7.50	9	Edienne Silk Dresses, worth.....	10.50	9.75
13	Serge Dresses with silk collar and buttons, worth.....	15.00	10.50	9	Plain Serge Dresses—mixed sizes, worth.....	13.50	10.50
				17	Crepes de Chine Dresses and Crepe de Chine		

DATE	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
1950	1/1			100.00
1950	2/1			100.00
1950	3/1			100.00
1950	4/1			100.00
1950	5/1			100.00
1950	6/1			100.00
1950	7/1			100.00
1950	8/1			100.00
1950	9/1			100.00
1950	10/1			100.00
1950	11/1			100.00
1950	12/1			100.00
1951	1/1			100.00
1951	2/1			100.00
1951	3/1			100.00
1951	4/1			100.00
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1952	12/1			100.00
1953	1/1			100.00
1953	2/1			100.00
1953	3/1			100.00
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1956	9/1			100.00
1956	10/1			100.00
1956	11/1			100.00
1956	12/1			100.00</

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# Honest Advertising Law Sought

Bill to Prevent Misleading Displays Is Among Other Measures That Are Filed in the Legislature Relating to Papers

## COMPETITION ALSO AIM

Among the bills relating to newspapers filed at the State House are three which aim respectively to prevent local monopolies in the sale of newspapers, to prevent the publication of false and misleading advertisements and to enlarge the privilege of publications by newspapers.

The first of these, House 229, introduced by Representative George E. Mansfield of Rockland on his own petition, provides as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for the publisher of a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, or for any person desiring in the same to make a contract for the sale of the same in any city or town upon condition or stipulation that such newspaper, magazine or periodical shall be sold at retail exclusively by a single person, firm, association or corporation, in such city or town, and it shall be unlawful for any person directly or indirectly to make such an agreement or to take such steps as will prevent the unrestricted sale in any city or town of any and all newspapers, magazines or other periodicals by any person desiring to sell the same.

Sec. 2. A violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

## To Protect Public

Representative Patrick E. Murray, Jr., of Boston presented the second bill, House 381, relative to protecting the reading public from unworthy advertising. It reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to publish in a newspaper or other periodical, or cause to be printed or published therein, any advertisement containing any false statement which may mislead or deceive any person reading the same; and any advertiser who violates the provisions of this act shall be liable for damages to person or property resulting from the publication of a false statement, as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than three months for each offense.

The petitioner for the third of these bills, Senate 6, is Junius T. Auerbach, who has been connected with one of the Boston daily publications for some time. He seeks to give the publishers greater liberties in using news matter.

## Accuracy Wanted

The bill accompanying the petition follows:

Section 1. A fair and accurate report published in any newspaper of the proceedings of a public meeting, or (except where neither the public nor any newspaper reporter is admitted) of any meeting of a vestry, board of aldermen, board of selectmen, city or town council, school board, or any board or local authority framed or constituted under the provisions of any act of the Legislature, or of any committee appointed by any of the above-mentioned bodies, or of any meeting of any commission or commissioners authorized by law, committees of either house of the Legislature or the Governor's council, assembled for administrative or deliberative purposes, and the publication at the request of any office of the state government or department, officer of state, police commissioner, chief of police, of any notice or report issued by them for the information of the public, shall be privileged, unless it shall be proved that such report or publication was made maliciously.

Provided, that nothing in this section shall authorize the publication of any libelous or indecent matter; provided, also, that the protection intended to be afforded by this section shall not be available as a defense in any proceeding, if it shall be proved that the defendant has been requested to insert in the newspaper in which the report or other publication complained of appeared a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of such report or other publication, and has refused or neglected to insert the same; provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be deemed or construed to limit or abridge any privilege now by law existing, or to protect the publication of any matter not of public concern, and the publication of which is not for the public benefit.

For the purposes of this section "public meeting" shall mean any meeting bona fide and lawfully held for a lawful purpose and for conference and discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The committee on the judiciary reported in the Senate an act giving to the appellate division of the Boston municipal court all the powers in civil litigation which were given by an act of last year to the supreme judicial court.

The House rejected, as recommended by the rules committee, the order offered by Mr. Carr of Hopkinton, Progressive, that the records of the votes cast for Governor since the adoption of the constitution be printed annually in the manual.

Representative Jewett of Lowell in ex-

planation of the adverse reports said that the information is available in the archives, and the committee considered the data too bulky.

The petition of William L. V. Newton that the treasurer and auditor shall each receive an annual salary of \$7000, beginning with the present fiscal year, and the

## WELLESLEY HILLS WOMAN'S CLUB PRESENTS PAGEANT

Over 100 Performers in Indoor Performance of Historic Play Given in Four Episodes—Public Presentation Tonight by Men and Women of the Town.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Over 100 persons took part in the private performance of "The Tree in Wellesley," the indoor pageant given in the Maugus Club house by the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. The public performance will be held tonight.

With the exception of Mrs. Anna Eastman Frost, originator and trainer of the dances, the entire pageant was arranged and enacted by local talent. Mrs. Isabelle Fiske Conant, who wrote the lines and episodes, is daughter of the first president of the club, Mrs. Joseph E. Fiske.

The pageant was divided into four episodes, each representing some period in the history of the town. Episode one, of the oak, symbolized the mythological period, in which the meeting of Lake Waban and Waban Brook is represented in dances by Pan, dryads and mermaids.

Episode two, of the pine, represented the Indian period, in which Chief Maugus meets Chiefs Waban and Nehoiden. The Indian women dance the ceremony of the planting of the corn, the men the corn dance of the harvest. A tableau of John Eliot with his Indians and Puritans completes the episode.

Episode three, of the elm, or the founding of the homestead, introduces the Journey of Washington through the town, concluded by a minuet, a waterfall dance in costume color, representing the now nearly vanished falls of the Charles at the town line, and the second great military period of the civil war, introducing an elaborate Virginia reel.

Episode four, the saving of the tree or the campaign against the moths, introduced small children costumed to represent brown tail and gypsy moths, small boys as brilliant beetles and still larger boys, in khaki costumes with sprayers. The pageant concluded with a dance of the birch, the club tree, by Mrs. Frost, followed by the procession of the cast across the stage.

The pageant was one of the events in the history of the club and was appreciated fully by the audience of over 500 invited guests.

The cast of characters was as follows: The spirit of the club, Mrs. Claude U. Gibson, president; the wild rose, the silver birch, Mrs. Anna Eastman Frost; Pan, and dryads, mermaids; Chief Waban, William B. Pratt; Chief Nehoiden, J. Murray Quinby; Indian maidens and braves; Waukeena, wife of Maugus, Miss Katherine Dudley; John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, and Puritans.

George Washington, Josiah H. Goddard and ladies, minuet, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey O. Garritt, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Niles, waterfall dancers, ladies of the civil war period, Miss Brenda Briggs as a solo ballet dancer, and a large cast of children dancers. Kauriel's orchestra furnished the music.

The executive committee: Mrs. Edward F. Stevens, chairman, Mrs. Josiah H. Goddard, Mrs. Gilbert N. Jones and

state bear the expense of their bonds, was read and referred to the committee on public service.

Bank Commissioner Thorndike's report shows total assets of the various savings banks, cooperative banks and other institutions under the supervision of the department as \$1,499,648,870, an increase of \$72,356,312 over last year.

## WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION HAS ADDRESS ON LAWS

Miss Fall of Malden Delivers Address at Literary Meeting of Organization in Hotel Somerset

Laws pertaining to the rights of mistress and maid, contracts, the making out and indorsement of bank checks, the legal rights of women in regard to property, the inheritance tax and making of wills were all touched upon by Miss Emma Latimer Fall of Malden in her address on "Everyday Law for Women" at the regular literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset yesterday afternoon.

Miss Ada James in the reading of the court scene from Shakespeare's drama "Henry VIII," portrayed a Katherine every inch a queen. Although most of the scene consists of Queen Katherine's plea for justice, the few words spoken at intervals by other characters showed a comprehensive study and a thorough understanding of each individuality.

Musical numbers were given by Master Frank Peterson, soloist of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Newtonville, and Mrs. Jeanette Bailey Whitaker, soprano soloist, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Starbuck. The program was in charge of Mrs. Lillian Clarke Kirtland. The president of the association, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, presided.

## STATE FEDERATION OF PROGRESSIVE WOMEN ORGANIZED

Mrs. Anna D. Tillinghast Is Elected President—Charles S. Bird Explains Party Platform

Officers elected for the permanent organization of the state Federation of Progressive Women at a meeting held in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple yesterday include Mrs. Anna D. Tillinghast, president, and Miss S. Margaret Stackpole, secretary. The ten directors are Mrs. Natalie Lovejoy of Hingham, Mrs. C. S. Bird of East Walpole, Mrs. Grace Johnson of Cambridge, Mrs. Emma Burgess of Winthrop, Mrs. Susan Stevens of Malden, Mrs. Joseph Hatfield of Canton, Mrs. Elizabeth R. White of Boston, Mrs. William Goodwin of Dedham, Mrs. Charles S. Miller of Brockton and Mrs. Richard Washburn Child of Boston.

Mrs. Arthur V. Harper of Weymouth a director of the temporary federation was made honorary president of the new federation.

Charles Sumner Bird explained the Progressive party platform, and emphasized the necessity of a national minimum wage law for both men and women and a national law regulating child labor. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley brought greetings from the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and recommended active cooperation. Mrs. Ella Gleason spoke for Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson of the W. Stevenson of the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. George H. Mellen first vice-president of the state committee last year urged harmony in the work.

Nelson R. Clark of Beverly spoke briefly on the abolition of child labor. About 200 women were present.

## WOMAN WINS POSTER AWARD

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mrs. Colista M. Dowling, of Belmont street, has been awarded the prize in the contest for poster designs for the 1914 Rose Festival, says the Oregonian. Out of the 53 contributions the contest had narrowed down to three designs, and the directors of the festival called in printing experts to look over the designs and determine which could be reproduced with best effect.

The poster represents a woman symbolic of the festive spirit, standing on Portland and scattering roses over the Pacific Northwest. The prize for the winning poster was \$75.

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## EDUCATION BOARD ELECTS PRESIDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—George E. Gallagher, the newly appointed member of the board of education, was elected president of that organization recently by unanimous vote, says the Examiner. President Gallagher impressed on the board the necessity for harmony of action and prompt business methods. Miss Sarah J. Jones, also reappointed, was granted a renewal for one year of her leave of absence as principal of the Agassiz school that she might continue to hold her place on the board.

## SALEM TREASURER TO BE OUSTED

SALEM, Mass.—Director Thomas J. Lally yesterday notified William H. Rollins, clerk of military aid, that he would remove him Jan. 31 because he believes Mr. Rollins, as city treasurer, should give his full time to that office. Joseph Pelletier will be appointed.

## PUPILS TO DEBATE SCHOOL SITE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Settlement of the new high school site by public debate is proposed by the High School Alumni Association. Speakers from the girls' and boys' debating societies of the school and from the association are to be chosen.

## TRANSFER IS OPPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The proposed transfer of animals from the Yellowstone National park to Roger Williams park and other public recreation centers has been condemned by the Rhode Island Humane Education Society.

## SALEM FIREMEN SEEK MORE PAY

SALEM, Mass.—The permanent firemen on Friday will ask the city council to have their pay increased from \$2.75 to \$3 a day. Call firemen seek an increase of \$50 a year.

## PATROLMEN SEEK INCREASE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Regular patrolmen are now before the town finance committee with a request that their pay be raised from \$2.75 to \$3 a day.

## CONSTANTINOPLE CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE



Children taking part in Turkey's annual fete of independence

## REFRIGERATOR CAR INQUIRY STARTED

CHICAGO—An investigation into an alleged ice car monopoly was started here on Wednesday by Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord. Representatives of a score of railroads and a dozen private car companies were called to testify as to alleged discrimination between shippers, and extortionate charges for filling refrigerator cars, and to tell how the business was conducted.

## IRONWORKERS GET SENTENCES STAYED

CHICAGO—A stay of execution of the sentences imposed at Indianapolis on 34 men convicted in the dynamite cases, whose appeals for new trials were denied here recently, was granted by Federal Judges Kohlsaat and Mack of the circuit court of appeals Wednesday. A writ of supercedas and error will be asked, and if this is granted the cases will revert to the original court for retrial.

## We Wish to Thank the People of Boston and New England

WHO BY TENS OF THOUSANDS SO HEARTILY CO-OPERATED WITH US IN CELEBRATING

## Our 63rd Birthday

This event far exceeded in volume of business any sale we have ever experienced in our entire sixty-three years of business life, and was undoubtedly the greatest 2-day bargain sale ever held in the United States. Such an expression of confidence deserves our most sincere appreciation which we at this time extend most earnestly.

That such a tremendous response to our announcements of this sale should tax our delivery system cannot be gainsaid, and we ask the indulgence of our patrons if any purchases are somewhat delayed at this time.

## Jordan Marsh Company

## RULES COMMITTEE TAKES AMENDMENT TO PRESS ORDER

Consideration Given to Proposal Made by Legislative Reporter Regarding State House Work

An amendment offered by Frank A. Nichols of Cohasset, a legislative reporter, to Representative Carr's order aimed to prevent legislative reporters from lobbying at the State House has been taken under consideration by the committee on rules, which gave a hearing on the subject late yesterday.

R. H. Bridgman, who has been doing newspaper work at the State House more than 30 years, proposed that a rule be framed requiring any reporter so employed to state the facts to the committee on rules and secure its permission to retain his seat in the press gallery. Mr. Nichols submitted the amendment to Mr. Carr's order along the lines proposed by Mr. Bridgman.

Representative Carr stated, in explanation of his order to restrict floor privileges, that he had heard the testimony of several legislative reporters before the public service commission relative to their relations with the New Haven railroad, and considered that the 118 men should be protected from any influence that newspaper men, who were not known to them, might try to exert.

Representative Washburn of Worcester stated that in his opinion, his bill to compel public service corporations to file statements immediately of any expenditures for publicity, advertising, or influencing legislation, would take care of the situation.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"Cruising Through the Philippines" is the title of the Burton Holmes lecture Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple.

Daniel Frohman has gone to Cuba to make motion-picture versions of "Martha of the Lowlands," with Miss Bertha Kalish, and of "The Pride of Jennico." Miss Violet Irene Wellington is to give six Friday evening recitals beginning with "The Merchant of Venice" Jan. 23 at 7:45 o'clock, in her studio, 121 St. Stephen street. "Hamlet," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet" and "As You Like It" are to follow.

"Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," a romantic farce, is the bill next week at the Castle Square theater.

## SUFFRAGE DEBATE SET FOR TUESDAY

Woman suffrage will be debated under auspices of the Economic Club of Boston at Symphony hall, Tuesday evening. Speakers for suffrage will be Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado and Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The opposite side will be taken by Mrs. A. J. George, field secretary of the Massachusetts Association, Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, and Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin of the economics department, Boston University. Dr. Edward Cummings of the South Congregational church will close the program.

## SPECIAL BOARD REPORTS ON SPOT-POND DRAINAGE QUESTION

Recommends That the State Either Assume Expense of Carrying Out Former Plan or That Commission Be Continued in Power to Make Further Study

In a report to be submitted to the Legislature, the special commission, appointed by Governor Foss to consider the Spot pond-brook drainage question recommends that the state either assume the expense of carrying out a former plan submitted by the metropolitan water board or that the special commission be continued longer in power and that it be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5000 for advice. The report is signed by Levi S. Gould, chairman of the Middlesex county commission; William B. de la Casa, chairman of the metropolitan water board; Mayor Oliver B. Munroe of Melrose and Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden, commissioners appointed by the Governor.

The report states that while the commission has viewed the brook, certain engineering questions have arisen which will require expert advice for solution. They state that the plan proposed by

the metropolitan water board some years ago would be satisfactory in operation but that the expense of the same is greater than the cities of Malden and Melrose would care to assume, believing that a less expensive plan may be evolved.

The brook was used as an outflow for Spot pond prior to the taking and enlargement of the pond by the state as a water reservoir. Since then the brook has been used to carry off surface water from practically the entire Middlesex Falls watershed so that at times more water is fed into the brook than the channel will care for. The metropolitan plan called for the erection of conduits at a point near Winter street, Malden, to carry overflow water to tide water, but as this conduit would be erected through the business center of Malden, the expense of the undertaking is increased. Changes made by the state in Spot pond lead the commissioners to ask that the state assume the expense of the work.

## SENIOR CLASS AT WELLESLEY PLANS PROM FOR FEB. 6

WELLESLEY—Wellesley seniors are planning a class promenade for Feb. 6, to be held at the Mary Hemenway gymnasium. Before the promenade there will be collation suppers in the various dormitories. From 8 to 8:30 the seniors and their guests will be received. In the receiving line will be President Pendleton, Miss Olive Davis, director of halls; Miss Amy Homans, head of the physical education department; Miss Martha Hale Shackford, professor of English literature and honorary member of the class of 1914; Miss Edith Ryder, president of the class of 1914; Miss Blanche Davis '14 and Miss Emily Walker '14, chairman of the committee. There will be special car service to Boston and Cambridge.

The class intends that the event shall be an example of moderation, dignity and restraint in dancing.

The committee is as follows: Emily Walker, Babylon, N. Y., chairman; Frances Robinson, Youngstown, O., treasurer and manager; Harriet Beatie, Omaha, Neb., decorations; Ruth McClure, Newton, Mass., general arrangements; Zada Walker, Batavia, N. Y., refreshments; Henrietta Beckman, Port Henry, N. Y., printing.

## MRS. E. C. BENTON TO TALK

Mrs. Everett C. Benton, who recently returned from a trip to South America, will talk on that country at a meeting of the New England Home for Crippled Children Association on the afternoon of Jan. 30 at the home of Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, 854 Beacon street.

NEW BRIDGE FOR MISSISSIPPI—WASHINGTON—Representative Decker's bill to permit the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad to bridge the Mississippi at Hannibal, Mo., was favorably reported to the House on Wednesday.

## AMUSEMENTS Boston Opera House

TOMORROW, 7:30 to 11:30, FIRST TIME BY THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY, DIE MEISTER SINGER VON NURNBERG; Johanna Gunkel, Riesing; Carl Jott, Bonkar, Albert Gudel, Robert Lechardt, Carl Braun, Cond. Adre-Capitel.  
SAT., 1:45 to 5:15, LOUISE, Edvina, Daires, Sharlow, LaMita, Marcoux, Cond. Adre-Capitel.  
SAT., 8 to 10:45, FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES, TALES OF HOFFMANN, Scott, Amos, Bertha Leveroni, Sapin, Dora, Dances, Cond. Strong, Prices 50c to \$2.50.  
SUN., 8 to 10, Amadea, Daires, Sharlow, Swarts-Morse, LaMita, Devaux, Glascoe, Orch. of 75, Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50.  
MONDAY, 8 to 11, FAUST, Edvina, Swarts-Morse, Leveroni, Constantin, Lodkar, Dances, Everett, Cond. Tournon.  
Box Office, Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Box, Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Stelbert's, 152 Boylston St. Mason and Hamlin Place Under.

TREMONT TEMPLE BURTON HOLMES THIS Fri. Eve. 8.15 Sat. Mat. 2.30 CRUISING THRU THE PHILIPPINES 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. NOW SELLING



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## NUT DISHES MAKE FOR ECONOMY

Combinations with potato and cheese

Nuts, like cheese, supply a very concentrated food. As a rule they are not expensive, so their use in dishes makes for economy. Following are some simple ways of using nuts as given in the Newark News:

**Potato and Nut Loaf.**—Chop a cupful of nuts and put them into a bowl. Add a cupful of very fine white bread crumbs, a cupful of hot mashed potatoes, a tablespoonful of flour and about half a cupful of milk. Stir together to mix thoroughly and put into a mold that has been well buttered and sprinkled with fine crumbs. Put the mold in a hot oven to bake for 25 minutes. When ready to serve, invert the mold on a hot serving dish and let it rest for a few moments. Then lift the mold off carefully, pour a little cream sauce around the loaf and send to the table with the remainder of the sauce in a bowl.

To make the cream sauce put a tablespoonful each of butter and flour in a suitable saucepan on the stove. Stir and cook a little. Then add a generous cupful of boiling milk. Stir until it is smooth and boiling and use as directed.

**Nut Croquettes.**—Put half a small onion, cut very fine, in a saucepan on the stove. Add a tablespoonful each of butter and flour and let all cook together very slowly until the onion is tender and the flour just beginning to take color. Then add a cupful of hot mashed potatoes (do not put milk with the mashed potatoes); a cupful and a half of chopped peanuts, a few grains each of grated nutmeg and white pepper and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Stir over a slow fire until the mixture is very hot. Then tip it out on an oiled platter and put aside until cool enough to handle. Form into croquettes. Dip each in flour, then into flour batter and then into fine, dry white bread crumbs. Smooth with the blade of a large knife. Put aside until ready to use.

When about to cook the croquettes, have on the stove a wide frying pan containing about half an inch of frying medium. When hot enough to emit a thin bluish vapor, put the croquettes in, a few at a time, using a large fork or the cake turner. Immediately begin to turn the croquettes over, to get them browned evenly. When browned, take from the pan and put in a paper-lined pan. Put this pan in the oven open so that the croquettes will be kept hot while the rest are being fried. When all are fried arrange them on a hot platter and send to the table with a bowl of tomato sauce.

To make the sauce, put half a can of tomatoes in a saucepan on the stove, with half a shredded onion, one clove, one bay leaf and a few leaves of thyme. Let boil slowly, thickening with what remains of the batter in which the croquettes were dipped to bread. Then rub all through a fine sieve and use as directed.

To make the batter, put three tablespoonfuls of sifted flour in a small bowl and gradually add to it a cupful of tepid water.

**Nut Cream Cheese.**—Put half a pound

of potcheese in a bowl, add to it half a cupful of cream, a cupful of chopped walnuts, a few grains of salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Stir to mix thoroughly, form into small balls or cakes and serve very cold with celery, or lettuce and saltines.

**German Nut Loaf.**—Put into a bowl a cupful each of chopped Sultana raisins and chopped walnuts. Add a teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of sugar, three cupfuls of flour and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir all together to mix thoroughly. Then add about two cupfuls of cold sweet milk, stir vigorously again to mix, and pour into a well greased bread pan. Then put it in a fairly hot oven to bake for an hour.

## BACK YARD GAVE HER INCOME

Woman finds profit in intensive gardening

A woman living in Boston was suddenly faced by the necessity of disposing of her homestead, or else earning enough money to pay the running expenses of the house. It occurred to her that her yard might be used to advantage in the raising of table vegetables, says Opportunity. A little further thought then determined her to grow only the more perishable products.

The market gardener, she realized, grew only the varieties that shipped well, while the home producer might give attention to flavor and quality, rather than keeping qualities. Bush beans are an example. The market varieties are so full of strings that they have come to be known as string beans, while there are other varieties of bush beans entirely stringless and much superior in quality and flavor to those sold in the open market. Therefore, this woman decided to grow bush beans.

Before she had gone far into the work, however, she discovered the fact that diversified farming, even on a small plot of ground, paid best. To secure an abundance of vegetables under such conditions intensive cultivation must be resorted to, so she turned into an intensive farmer. Not an inch of space was wasted during the growing season, the result being that though her ground under cultivation was only 25 by 60 feet, she was enabled to grow as many as 24 different kinds of vegetables in one season.

As soon as one vegetable was through bearing another was ready to take its place, and in order to insure a continuous supply successive plantings of the same vegetables were made at intervals of 10 days to two weeks. This, of course, applied to such things as corn, beans, peas, spinach, lettuce, radishes, turnips and vegetables of that class. Tomatoes, egg-plants, melons, Lima beans, Swiss chard and kindred vegetables needed only to be planted once, as they continue to yield from the time they come into bearing until frost.

In the middle of April the first radishes and garden cress were ready for the market on this little farm. The woman meantime had let it be known

## PORTABLE STEP IS ALSO SEAT

Every short woman finds many things about a house are out of reach, and she must lug about and climb upon a chair or step ladder. A portable step, made from a box seven or eight inches deep, to which two long strips of board, with a shorter strip fastened across its two ends, are nailed, is easy to carry and easy to mount, says the Ladies World. Stained and varnished, with a wider crosspiece placed a short distance above the box, and with a removable cushion, it also furnishes a comfortable and not unsightly seat for a child.

## FLOWERED SILK WITH VELVET

One-piece skirt in an attractive combination



## SKIRTS ARE SHORT

The short skirt is quite an accepted fact for evening wear, and all dance gowns are quite short and much draped, with openings at the front or sides. As a rule, says the Chicago Post, they are worn over very abbreviated skirts of the scantiest dimensions, but the gauzy accordion plaited underskirt is making headway, and it looks more substantial in repose. Another type of dance petticoat is of the divided skirt order, fitted very closely and of quite thin satin, with deep gathered frills, edged with lace. It is certainly a pretty and comfortable fashion for dancing, and can be arranged of sufficient length to please the most fastidious.

## POSSIBILITIES OF THE ATTIC

Rooms for the boy and the girl

The attic has an atmosphere that not only rouses in the housekeeper a desire for a clearing up, but also an ambitious wish to make a habitable room out of its mustiness. The one thing that helps most in encouraging the desire for change is the view from its windows, which is always interesting whether of roofs, orchard or park. Then, too, there are often quaint angles and old corners that no woman with an eye for the picturesque can resist, says a New York Press writer. If the family junk with which the place is littered is too unwieldy to be tucked into nooks and corners in other parts of the house it can be banished to a cellar bin and safely ignored. With attractive windows and uncluttered space, a room shapes itself.

An attic room never goes begging. It is usually the college boy who grabs it for a den or it may be some daughter. For an attic den that is the pride and joy of the boy looks out on to the roofs of opposite houses. On the window sill and the window curtain are some potted plants, for, of course, a boy likes plants; he likes all growing things. Over the window from a ring hangs a punching bag. On the wall are a couple of tennis rackets and beside the window is a carpenter's bench fitted completely and neatly with the necessary tools. An ideal place to potter and drill.

A girl's room is charming with dark stained floor, white woodwork and mission furniture. The windows are curtained in muslin with side drops of linen embroidered with yucca in a simple but effective design. A single book shelf fills the corner between the windows and underneath is the couch, its cover embroidered like the curtain and with plenty of pretty cushions. At its head stands a small round table holding a most comfortable looking reading lamp. In the corner opposite the couch is an old model-table settee and next to it is a writing desk with a Remsen burner attached to the wall. Beyond the desk is the dressing table with a jolly big paper basket beside it.

Two rooms splendidly interesting in their expression of individual taste are well worth describing. One is simplicity itself, with a fine dignity in the placing of the few pictures and in the long lines of the well filled bookcase that stretches between two windows. It seems just the room to drop into, and after settling a bit among the books, to sit down in for a serenely quiet read with no sound but the flutter of a turning page.

The other room is a stimulating contrast. Over the fireplace are books and interestingly effective photographs of people. A window couch has plenty of light. The designs of the wall paper and the rug before the fireplace are full of character.

These are but a few pictures to show into what the attic can be made. In a new house the problem of planning a room is simple, but where the house is an old one, with a genuine family garret, it takes on the attributes of a cam-

paign. Things must be first sorted and either stored or passed to cousin or aunt, who often becomes inspired to do likewise and sends things back in exchange. Great movings of clumsy objects go up stairs and down before the desired result is reached. But the result is worth all the fuss and worry. A certain feeling of having conquered a new problem comes to the worker and in the pride taken in having evolved a room from chaos all efforts are forgotten.

## WORTH KNOWING

To test silk, fray out the threads and break them. If they snap easily, it is not good. The warp thread running lengthwise should be of equal strength with the wool thread running crosswise.

When frying doughnuts it is a good idea to have a dish of boiling water on the stove. As each cake is done, lift it out with a fork and dash quickly into the boiling water and out again.

If your kitchen is small and crowded, take out the kitchen table and have a hinged shelf made. A shelf answers every purpose of a table and can be put down out of the way when not in use.

To flower pansies in the house, sow the seed in shallow boxes of sandy soil. When they are rooted, transplant them to window boxes or separate pots. Keep them quite warm, give them abundance of water and a great deal of sun.—Washington Herald.

## MILLINERY SIGNS OF SPRING

Buyers busy studying Parisian styles

It seems a little early to begin to talk about spring millinery, but it is a subject that has sent many buyers across the water within the last few weeks, and they are busy studying Parisian styles and planning for the trade for the coming season. The reports which come at this time indicate an extensive use of ribbon, and moire and faille promise to be among the favorites, although some predict that the extensive popularity which the former has enjoyed for the last year cannot continue much longer. New models show a touch of flowers combined with the ribbon. The increasing favor which is shown for taffeta silk is reflected in the ribbons and one may look for this style to be used extensively. Maline, which came so strongly into favor last fall, is promised to be a favorite again, and combinations of straw with other trimmings, such as ribbon or velvet, may be looked for as one of the strong features of the spring styles.

Height appears to be the new note in millinery. Trimmings are placed up-right and shapes are small, on the order of toques, but most of them stand higher than we have been accustomed to seeing in the styles for several seasons. One style which promises to be fashionable

It would be difficult to find a more fashionable or more attractive combination than this one of flowered silk with plain velvet. The blouse is a plain one with the addition of a straight plaited frill that gives it distinction. The skirt is made all in one piece so that it means literally no seams and very little labor.

The drooping shoulder lines and the sleeves that are cut with shaped upper edges are pretty.

For the frock of two materials, nothing better than this design well could be found, but there is scarcely any model that cannot be varied in several ways.

If this one were made without peplum and frill and with sleeves and collar of the trimming material, as indicated in the small view, the result would be entirely different and give no hint of the same foundation.

If the fulness over the hips is not becoming, the frill can be left off and the peplum finished with stitching at the lower edge. Made in that way, the frock is a good one for the pretty washable materials that are already exploited and are apt to be made up at this season.

The new foulards are lovely, too, and the frock would be charming made of flowered and plain foulard in place of the silk and velvet or of plain and figured foulard with the peplum and frill as that finish seems especially well adapted to the thin silk.

For the 16-year size, the blouse and peplum will require 2½ yards of material 27, 1½ yards 30, 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 27, ¾ yard 44 for the plaited frill; the skirt 2½ yards 27, two yards 30, 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the dress (7033) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TRIED RECIPES

### BROWN STEW OF CELERY

Wash and cut into small bits a bunch of celery. Put it into a saucepan and pour over it a pint of cleared beef stock. Stew until tender. Drain the celery and set aside while you return to the saucepan the stock in which it was cooked. Thicken this with a paste made by rubbing a heaping teaspoonful of browned flour into a teaspoonful of butter. When you have a smooth brown sauce, stir in the celery, and when this is very hot, season and serve.

### CORNMEAL CAKES

Mix fine white cornmeal with boiling milk; gradually add a little salt and let it simmer half an hour or more, then drop it from a large spoon upon a soapstone griddle and bake on both sides to an even brown. Butter and eat hot.—Seattle Sun.

### BREADED HAM

Boil a ham after soaking it in cold water overnight. When it is tender set it aside to cool, and when cold skin and rub all over with flour. Brush with beaten egg, sift fine crumbs thickly over it, then repeat the layer of egg and one of crumbs. Dust with pepper here and there, brown gradually and serve garnished with parsley or celery tops.

### EGGPLANT

Peel off the skin, cut into dice and lay in cold water for one hour. Parboil for 20 minutes, drain and arrange in a bake dish in alternate layers with fine crumbs, sprinkling each layer with bits of butter, pepper and salt. When the dish is full, moisten the contents with milk or gravy, put bits of butter over the top, cover and bake one half hour; uncover and brown.

### ONION CUSTARD

Cook the onions tender in two waters, draining off the first after boiling half an hour. Thicken two cups of milk with a tablespoon of flour mixed with one of butter and pour this while hot on two beaten eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Place your boiled onions in a pudding dish, pour the sauce about them and bake until the custard is set. Serve at once.—Denver Times.

### PRUNE WHIP

In making prune whip, if the prunes are soaked and then cooked in a double boiler you are sure of their being tender, says the Newark News. Press the prunes through a sieve, add sugar and lemon juice to flavor and cook the mixture for a few minutes in the double boiler. Add the prune pulp to the beaten whites of eggs—the whites of three eggs to half a pound of prunes is a good proportion—and then heap the mixture in a sherbet glass or put into a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. If the dessert is baked, use the yolks of the eggs in making a soft boiled custard to serve with it.

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of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. To realize what Del Monte quality means, ask your grocer for Del Monte

## Peaches

big, luscious, tree-ripened—packed where and when they ripen—the best alone with all their natural distinctive flavor retained—not green peaches lacking flavor because prematurely picked and then shipped across the continent in refrigerating cars.

A leading authority has given Del Monte Peaches a star rating for quality and another has listed them as an example of purity. The U. S. Navy and Army use Del Monte Peaches in some departments requiring quality and purity.

The same high quality will be found in DEL MONTE

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Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World  
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## Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE." The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil, Blacks and Polishes Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c. "FRENCH GLOSS," 10c. "ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth, 25c. "BABY ELITE" size, 10c. "DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "STAR" size, 10c. "CHIC" liquid dressings for cleaning and reglazing all kinds and colors of Suede, Buck and Nubuck footwear. Any color, 25c. "BULLY SHINE." A water-proof paste polish for all kinds of black shoes and old rubbers. Blacks, polishes, softens and preserves. Contains oils and waxes to polish and preserve the leather. Large tin boxes, 10c. Boxes open with a key. Russet "Bully Shine" same size and price. WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

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LUXOR Reversible House Dress  
SLIPS ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT

Can be worn either high or low neck. Adjustable at waist without alteration. Either of the TWO FRONTS can be worn outside. A practical Kimono, Negligee, Slip-on, Cover-all Apron, House, Street or Bungalow Dress all in one Garment. Ask your dealer for it by name. If not sold by him, send his name, your size, material and color wanted, and we will fill your order. Sizes 34 to 46. Made in striped or figured Percale, dark ground colors, navy, deff blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white. Also plain deff blue. Light ground colors in white and black, white and blue and white and pink. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Cashmere, plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price, \$1.65. Gingham, striped blue or gray; checks in blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price, \$1.75. Delivered Price, \$1.75. Crepe in light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match, \$2.50; trimmed with satin, \$3; trimmed with satin, \$3.50.

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Every housewife should know of the dainty desserts that can be made with KNOX Gelatine. Try this one today and see if the family doesn't like it!

Knox Coconut Cream  
½ envelope KNOX Gelatine. 3 eggs.  
¼ cup cold water. 3 cups milk. 1-3 cup sugar. 1 cup coconut. 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Pinch of salt.

Beat yolks of eggs; add sugar. When milk nears boiling stir in eggs and sugar; cook till mixture thickens slightly. Remove from fire, add gelatine first soaked in cold water 5 minutes. When cooled and starting to set, add coconut and whites of eggs beaten stiff, and flavoring. Line mold with sections of orange and pour in custard. Serve ice cold.





# Gardeners Head Opposes Trade Control

Prices Exacted of Consumer on Fresh Market Produce Said to Be Made Beyond Proportion of Reasonable Profit

## FARM AID DESCRIBED

Comparatively high prices paid by the consumer for fresh market garden produce are controlled by the retailer, and he makes a large profit, according to M. Ernest Moore, president of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, who spoke before the meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. John A. Schenier, secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League, outlined some of the work that this organization is doing to help the farmers by employing a trained man to advise them.

In answer to a query from John H. Corcoran, president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Moore said that it was true that the gardeners were obliged to throw away large amounts of lettuce last week because they could not obtain a price in the market sufficient to pay the cost of carting it. He said that he threw away 500 boxes of as fine lettuce as any one would wish to eat.

Mr. Moore opposed what he said was the practice of the retail dealer, namely to pay 20 to 25 cents a box for 18 heads of lettuce that he sold to the consumer for 8 to 10 cents a head and in some localities 15 cents. He admitted that the retailer has overhead charges to meet but he could not see why so large a proportion should be charged against fruit and produce.

Lucius C. Smith, president of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, said he could not explain this seeming inequality. Mr. Moore, however, said it was because the retailers saw a chance to make some "easy money."

Mr. Schenier gave instances of practical aid to the farmer through the league's paid instructor. One farmer keeping two cows that did not pay was induced to sell them and with a little added money to buy one high grade cow. He secured twice as much milk and it cost him half as much for feed. Another farmer was shown how to save \$100 on a car of fertilizer by buying the ingredients separately.

Charles O. Bailey, secretary of the Massachusetts state forestry department, spoke in favor of a proposed law to regulate the cutting of underbrush or "slash" in the forests as a preventive from fires. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, advocated new laws to aid in developing forest lands.

President John H. Corcoran will be the counselor of the board to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Three delegates will be sent to Paris to attend the congress of chambers of commerce.

## PROVIDENCE TRADE BOARD IN MOVE FOR BETTER HIGHWAYS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—President Farnsworth of the Board of Trade appointed a good roads committee at a meeting in the Crown hotel last night. It consists of George L. Crooker, H. M. Mayes and Herbert J. Wells.

President Howard Edwards of the Rhode Island State College gave an address on the agricultural development of Rhode Island. There were about 80 members present at the meeting.

George Danielson, a member of the membership committee, urged that steps be taken to have members of the Board of Trade attend the committee meetings as a means of increasing the membership. Chairman Henry A. Carpenter stated that there appeared to be a misunderstanding as to the matter of attendance of the members outside of the committee itself. He made a ruling that at the next meeting every member of the organization be invited. There is no intention, he said, to bar any person interested in the work from the meetings of the committee.

Mr. Edwards told the members of the committee of the conditions which prevail in the agricultural sections of Rhode Island.

He told of the land which was lying idle all over the state, and declared that if this was worked skillfully, like the farm at the state college, the yield would be increased three or four-fold. Chairman Carpenter of the committee presided over the meeting and introduced Mr. Edwards. In opening his address Mr. Edwards said that he wished to call attention to the fact that out of 695,000 acres of land in the state only 178,000 acres were in actual use for agricultural purposes.

He then told of what the farms produced and said that frequently farms which would produce only one ton of hay or small crops of other things, when skillfully managed trebled and quadrupled their returns.

Clarence A. Cotton, secretary of the Board of Trade, submitted a report giving a resume of the committee's activities from its inception about two months ago. The report sets forth 14 matters of importance to which the committee has started or given its cooperation in bringing about results.

Mr. Edwards told the members of the committee of the conditions which prevail in the agricultural sections of Rhode Island.

## MUST SHOW SCHOOL BENEFIT

Editorial Comment on the Measurement of Education in Boston Counsels Caution

The member of the Boston school committee, just reelected, who challenges the proposal to create the department of educational investigation and measurement on the ground that it is a "fad" does a service in calling attention to it, applying just this question and putting upon those who favor the project the requirement of showing a practical gain from the plan. This may be said without any criticism of the particular project. It may have all the merit that is claimed for it. Its creation of a new office, the director of measurement, with a salary of \$3780 and provision for as many assistants as may be found necessary, gives the taxpayers of the city cause for interest. But Boston does not stop at cost when there is a clear opportunity to improve school methods. Moreover there is the possibility that the project of investigation and measurement has in it the actual saving of money, the making of the dollar spent in school directions yield a larger return than before.

The reason a clear case should be made out for the proposed addition to the Boston school organization is that the schools, not of Boston alone but in general, have been the particular field for the working of untried theories. It is common experience that a person with a brilliant new idea and the ability to state it effectively finds the school doors opened to him and full sway given him until there is realization that the claims are unfounded or overdrawn. The vertical writing period is not yet forgotten for its contribution to the realization that the schools are ready for any innovator who is at all plausible in presenting his cause.

Fortunately the new proposal relates to administration and not to some new experimentation in the work of the schools. It may be tried and may fail without having led the pupils around some corner to an unseen but fancied point, only to return after a loss of time and a diversion of energy. It may be that the school work can be measured without realizing that it is going through a process and without interruption. It is to be discussed as a project for standardizing the school work. But there again it smacks of the passing notion best described as a fad. Standardization is the irrepressible word of the hour. It is expressive of the effort to get practical affairs to a practical basis. It comes as a successor to the talk about efficiency and economy. And it has a greater force than either of its immediate predecessors. There is room for its application in many directions, possibly including the educational. But there is always the exception to be made

for the schools that their too great reduction to a hard and fast system may be at some sacrifice of effectiveness. Educational measurement ought to be possible in such a system as Boston now has, with its superintendent, its supervisors and its special employees.

There is debatable ground in this proposal. It deserves the consideration the committee seems disposed to give it. If it has the assurance of increased efficiency without loss of the spontaneous quality of the school work it will hardly be restrained by the one consideration of its cost. But none the less, if it falls within the fad classification, if it is experimental and no more, the creation of a number of new offices and the division of responsibility over a larger organization ought to be undertaken only after careful consideration.

The caution of the member who warns against more fads commands approval. The task of the committee, in justice to the public, is to determine if "measurement of education" falls to that pile.

## STORE NEWS

The R. H. White Company Mutual Benefit Association will hold its mid-winter party this evening at Inter-colonial hall. A special feature which is destined to attract much attention is a prize dance which is to be open to employees only. Officers of the association are, President Henry E. Leonard; vice-president, Richard J. Corbett; secretary, Miss Nellie Welsh; treasurer, Albert Ferre. Directors, Herbert P.



HENRY E. LEONARD  
President R. H. White Company Mutual Benefit Association

Russell, George Shelly, Joseph L. Doyle, E. T. Hamilton, S. Taber, Miss Margaret Nolan, Miss Helen Sullivan, Miss Alice Liston, Miss Alice C. Gould and R. Smith.

John Shepard, Jr., president of the Shepard Norwell Company left yesterday for Palm Beach where he expects to remain until early in April.

William Libby, formerly buyer of basement millinery for the William Filene's Sons Company, has become buyer of the same line of merchandise for the Gilchrist Company, succeeding Mrs. Y. T. Goodwin, who recently resigned.

It is estimated that about 2000 extra salespeople were engaged by the Jordan Marsh Company for their birthday sale which closed last night.

Goings and comings of Boston buyers to New York this week include: Miss Jessie MacLaren of C. F. Hovey & Co., Mrs. M. F. Hirsch of the R. H. White Company, Mrs. Wilson of A. Hallparr & Co., Thomas G. MacGregor of the Shepard Norwell Company and Mrs. A. Milliken of the William Filene's Sons Company.

## GINN WILL ENDOWS PEACE

Edwin Ginn, who passed away at his Winchester home yesterday, made a provision in a will, the terms of which were announced in 1909, for \$50,000 a year toward the support of the World Peace Movement and ending it with \$1,000,000. Funeral services will be held Friday at 2:30 p. m. at the residence, 55 Bacon street, Winchester.

## SALTONSTALL SOCIETY ELECTS

SALEM, Mass.—Saltonstall Neighborhood Association has elected: President, H. Ray Horton; vice-president, Martin Hoyt; secretary, Herbert A. Derby; treasurer, Chester Keenan; directors, Justin D. Hamscomb, Mrs. George E. Symonds, Mrs. H. Ray Horton, Peter Chouinard and A. M. Hunt.

## HENDEE STRIKERS TESTIFY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Investigation of the Hendee metal polishers' strike continued yesterday, and is renewed today, by the state board of conciliation and arbitration. The strikers gave their side yesterday.

## ELECTION LAW CHANGES URGED BY COMMISSION

Finance Board Praises Mayor for Handling of Contract Advertisements, but Alleges Carelessness in Appropriations

## REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

Recommending changes in the election laws, defending the provision for 5000 signatures on nomination papers, praising Mayor Fitzgerald for his handling of contract advertisements, and criticizing him and the city council for carelessness in appropriations, absence of real consolidation of departments and other alleged acts of neglect, the Boston finance commission submitted its annual report to the state Legislature yesterday. It points out that the tax rate could have been kept at \$16.50 instead of the present \$17.20.

While the city council is complimented for opposing the mayor's tendency to be extravagant and checking the big increase in city debt it is criticized for its part in the fixing of appropriations for city departments. Its questions to department heads upon appropriations are said to be perfunctory and it is charged with not giving enough time to the study of its work.

The commission declares that the mayor approved in the last two years salary increases which will add to the pay rolls \$1,000,000 a year. This question it claims to be the most serious one confronting the citizens of Boston. The commission says that one person in every 50 residing in the city is now on the payroll, which has increased in the past four years twice as much as the increase in taxable valuation and twice as large as the increase in population.

The commission charges that the mayor tried to break down the civil service system and interfered with department heads and assumed authority over appointments of subordinates which he had no legal right to do.

The commission points out that \$350,000 a year could be saved in the public works department and not reduce the number or compensation of the employees. And if the consolidation of the street, water and engineering departments had been effected in a business manner the saving to the city would be \$1,000,000 annually.

The commission recommends some changes in the election laws: That the election commissioners be authorized to issue nomination papers for only 10,000 names, so that all the city employees cannot be corralled by one candidate; a penalty of some kind for the forgery of names, and a law to prevent the signing of papers for more than one candidate for the same office.

It is shown that the growth of the city debt has been checked under the charter amendments. Many other good things are also credited to these charter amendments, as contrasted with his administration under the old charter, it is said, affords conclusive proof of the efficacy of the charter amendments.

Attention is called by the commission to the fact that it has saved the city about \$500,000 in the building and equipping of the new city hall annex.

The report gives a statement of the cost of the commission for the past five years. In that time its expenses have been \$134,342.22, a sum less than the appropriation by \$28,557.78, which has been returned to the treasury.

During the past year the commission held 53 meetings and 217 hearings, has examined 298 witnesses and published 37 reports. The commission has also made six reports that were not published. The commission recommends a definite program of budget preparation, involving changes in the present system of accounting. Provision, it says, should be made for accurate statements of the actual use of supplies and materials, and money should be appropriated, not in lump sums, but in itemized amounts. The state of affairs revealed, the report adds, "is a serious reflection upon the mayor and the city council."

Regarding the increased expenditures of the consolidated departments, amounting since 1909-10 to \$904,883.00, the commission reports that a very large amount of this increase "must be attributed to lax supervision and inefficient management. In this connection it should be noted that the estimates of the expenses of the department for 1914-15 call for an increase of approximately \$584,000 over the expenditures for 1913-14. If this extra amount is allowed and expended the expenditures for 1914-15 will be increased over 1909-10 by approximately \$1,548,884.

Notwithstanding its criticism, on the whole the commission concludes that the work of the city council during the past four years has shown a distinct improvement over that of its immediate predecessors.

## MAINE BAPTISTS TO MERGE

PORTLAND, Me.—Action toward the ultimate union of Baptist and Free Baptist denominations in Maine was taken Wednesday at a meeting of the joint committee on conference and cooperation. Legal preliminaries were assigned to a special committee.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT**  
If hungry for good literature,  
If I am not mistaken,  
You'll find refreshing, I am sure,  
A bit of Lamb and Bacon.  
And overlook the grammar, do—  
I know it's a faux pas, sir—  
But when you've got the other two  
Then add a lot of Chaucer.

**DIFFICULT**  
It is nearly in vain that the loiterer asks  
For someone to tell him the way  
In which to make yesterday's undone  
tasks  
Fit in very well with today.

**SOUND FOUNDATIONS**  
Since photographs have come to stay,  
Our singers, orators and sages  
Can, if they will, each make today  
A "record" that will stand for ages.

**WEBSTER SEEKS UNION STATION**  
WEBSTER, Mass.—At a meeting of the Webster & Dudley Business Men's Association in G. A. R. hall last night a committee was appointed to go before the public service commission at Boston to take the first steps toward a consolidation of the three railroads of Webster in a union station.

The plan advocated tonight is for a centralization on the site of the proposed Grand Trunk passenger station.

**HARVARD GUARD TO BE MARSHAL**  
Perry D. Trafford '89 has been elected as marshal for 1914 commencement by the Harvard Alumni directors. In the fall of 1890, on the first Harvard eleven to defeat Yale in the modern game of football, Mr. Trafford played opposite Yale's great player, Heffelfinger, and had even honors with the Yale giant.

Mr. Trafford has practised law in New York since 1891, when he graduated from the law school.

**DEDHAM PLANS FOR BRIDGE**  
DEDHAM, Mass.—The Business Association and Board of Trade and the delegates of the Norfolk County Associated Boards of Trade will meet in Greenleaf hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 28. The proposed bridge over Mother brook on Central street, East Dedham, will be considered.

**ANDERSON'S CREW SAVED**  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Captain Patterson of Rockland and his crew of four men were brought in here yesterday by the tug John G. Chandler. They had abandoned the three-masted schooner George W. Anderson in a waterlogged condition in the Isles of Shoals.

**ROTARY HEAD HONORED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Providence Rotary Club honored Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, Mo., president, and Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, O., a director of the international association, last night with a dinner and reception.

**TELEGRAPHER WINS NOMINATION**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—James M. Gaynor, telegrapher employed by the New Haven road, won the Democratic nomination for representative in a four-cornered contest at the caucus held last night in the fifth assembly district.

**LABOR MEN BACK ORGANIZER**  
CLAREMONT, N. H.—The American Federation of Labor New Hampshire state branch Wednesday came to the aid of Organizer John Luthringer, who has been ordered to leave the town by the business men and Board of Trade.

**HORTICULTURISTS ELECT**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Eugene A. Appleton of this city was elected president of the Rhode Island Horticulture Society at the annual meeting, held last evening in the lecture room of the Providence public library.

**TWO THIRDS OF FUND RAISED**  
ATHOL, Mass.—With \$10,000 insurance from the Second Unitarian church that burned several months ago, and \$500 interest added, the society has a total of \$21,000 toward the \$30,000 needed for a new church on the old site.

**FROG SHOP MOVES TO KEENE**  
NASHUA, N. H.—The Boston & Maine railroad frog shop on Canal street, this city, employing 150 men will soon be closed and the plant removed to Keene, N. H. The Keene general shops are being removed to Billerica, Mass.

**RHODE ISLAND COLLECTOR RESIGNS**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George W. Gardner, collector of the district of Rhode Island, yesterday sent his resignation to Washington. It will take effect on Jan. 31. Mr. Gardner has been chosen vice-president of the Union Trust Company.

**WAGES ADVANCED UNASKED**  
WEBSTER, Mass.—Voluntary increases dating from Jan. 1 of 5 per cent in the wages of every one of the 2000 operatives employed in the Grosvenor-Dale Company's cotton mills were announced Wednesday.

## MEN'S FUR COATS

20% Reductions

## C. G. Günther's Sons

Men's Fur Coats for Evening and Street Wear.

Chauffeur Coats, Caps and Gloves.

Robes and Animal Rugs.

391 Fifth Avenue,  
New York.

## FLIGHT OF HUERTA FORCES FROM OJINAGA IS CONSIDERED

Retreat of the Mexican Federals at Given Signal and Their Crossing the Boundary Rouses Discussion of the Orozco of the Past and the Orozco of the Present

EL PASO, Tex.—With the federal garrison of Ojinaga in the hands of the United States forces, Huertalism has been stamped out of the state of Chihuahua.

The irregular troops succeeded in avoiding capture. One of the "voluntarios" officers who happened to straggle from the main body of fugitives, crossed the line and is now a refugee in this city. He says that the federal troops at a given signal started to run from the trenches towards Presidio, leaving their volunteer comrades behind.

General Villa is reported highly chagrined, because he realizes that the failure to capture Orozco and his fellow officers might prevent him from sending to Torreon and farther south as many men as he could muster, since the former revolutionists, knowing the country as they do, can easily harass him and keep him busy protecting his lines of communication with the border.

The 1300 men who form the group where Orozco goes (not that go with him) belong to several different commanders. All of them, except Terrazas and Caraveo, are secretly his enemies.

Nearly a year and a half ago, Gen. Truicy Aubert, under the Madero regime, defeated Orozco in the very same place whence he has now fled. He abandoned his men, crossed the border and was for several months in hiding in San Antonio. As soon as the military coup was effected in Mexico City, his secretary rushed to the national metropolis to confer with Huerta.

Huerta demanded the presence of the "chief of the northern revolution," but the latter could not easily enter Mexican territory because his former comrades had threatened to use him as a traitor and deserter.

At this juncture a woman came to his rescue, offering him the command of 200 insurgents. Gen. Marcelo Carraveo in Chihuahua, believing that what he is owes to Orozco, notified the pseudo government that he could not make any arrangements without the authorization of his chief; and in Mexico City the former minister of the interior, Garcia Granados, threw the whole weight of the scientific influence to revive Orozco's prestige and popularity, and so the idol was presented anew to the masses.

Orozco's secretary, Jose Cordoba, wishing perhaps to atone for his past insistent requests his master not to make his appearance in the capital until after signing an agreement that he was negotiating with the new federal authorities. Four principal provisions were contained in the document: First, official confirmation of the military ranks held by the officers of the revolutionary army; second, payment of a year's salary in arrears to revolutionists who would recognize the government; third, every high military leader in the revolution should be appointed civil Governor in his respective state; and fourth, that the agrarian question would receive immediate attention.

With amazement the secretary saw Orozco arriving at the "city of the palaces" royally welcomed by the moneyed classes. This happened about the end of March, 1913. The next morning at 11

Cordoba himself has told his friends that Huerta said to Orozco: "My general, as in the north the people love you so well that whatever you say goes, just keep silent, and the people will remain satisfied. Let us first pacify the country, and time will tell how we can work out the problem."

When this became known by Orozco's closest men they began urging him to rebel again; but he has often succeeded in placating them with this sentence: "Let us acquire more elements from the government to strike it a powerful blow."

The blow he has received. The other fugitive generals will see themselves compelled to expel him from the ranks in order to smooth the enmity of the people. And the chances are that they will flock to the standard of Gen. Castillo, the Zapatista leader of the north.

General Villa, if he frankly proclaims the revolutionary ideal, does not need to worry at all. The people of the haciendas, settlements, villages and everywhere will annihilate the former Huertista hosts.

**PLYMOUTH GETS POSTMASTER**  
PLYMOUTH, Mass.—A telegram received from Congressman Thacher yesterday morning announced the appointment of Michael O. Cumskey as postmaster of Plymouth.

**AVIATOR PASSES AWAY**  
NEW YORK—Charles K. Hamilton, one of the leading aviators of the country, passed away at his home at 226 W. One Hundred and Ninth street here early today.

*Filene's*

Saturday Evening

Concert-Dinner

JANUARY 25

DINE while a most engaging two-hour musical program is provided. Seven-course table d'hôte dinner and musicians of ability. \$1.50 per cover. No tipping or extras.

This Week's Program

MME. WILHELMINA V. CALVERT, Soprano.

THE KNICKERBOCKER CLUB

and the

FILENE SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA, MARIE ZELENZY, Director.

And MASTER NORRIS

Boy Soprano.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



# South American Press to Unite Mexico Trade Wanes

## NEWSPAPER MEN OF THREE COUNTRIES MAY JOIN HANDS

Writers in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay Likely to Have Federation as Outcome of Recent Gathering in Rio de Janeiro—Governments Lend Encouragement

### JOURNALISTIC CONGRESS PROPOSED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A South American federation of newspaper writers, including some of the best known men in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, is talked of as a result of the recent visit of the leading journalists of Buenos Aires and Montevideo to this city.

On no occasion has Brazilian hospitality been displayed with more effect and to a better purpose than during the visit of the Argentine and Uruguayan journalists. The affair was in the nature of a return visit, where the Brazilians a few weeks before had been the guests of their fellow workers in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. But while sociability was the purpose that brought these men together on both occasions, yet the Rio de Janeiro event proved something much more. The several governments also realized the importance of having the writers as their allies, and Brazilian officials outdid itself in hospitality.

It was Sr. Facio Hebeuer of the Argentine delegation, who proposed the solidifying of the South American press in a journalistic congress, in a speech which rang with much meaning, according to the reports in the newspapers the day following the great banquet in the Restaurant Asyrio. It was one of the most elaborate entertainments ever given in a city famous for its entertainments. Three orchestras played during the evening, one composed of Argentines, one of Brazilians and another of Uruguayans. The leading officials of the capital were present as guests of the journalists. The speech overflowed with fraternal expressions. But it was when Sr. Hebeuer spoke of greater journalistic unity in South America that the audience rose as one and voiced its approval of such an organization as the noted Argentine editor proposed.

Sr. Hebeuer said that the time had come for the press of South America to band together so that the world might know how well the newspapers in the south conserved the interests of the people. The present was an occasion, he added, where a demonstration of friendship could be made exceedingly practical and valuable to the nations concerned. The time was past when South American countries could shield themselves behind isolation born of inaccessibility, and he felt that the drawing together of North and South America, by events foreshadowed, would mean greater opportunities all around. It has been left for the various journalistic organizations concerned to work out a plan for unification and reports are to be heard in due time as to what will be done.

A dinner tendered the visitors by Dr. Carlos Rodriguez, director of the Jornal do Comercio, was among other entertainments which showed the desire to make the guests welcome. There were many excursions to neighboring places, including a visit to Petropolis, the summer residence of President da Fonseca. The newspaper men took advantage of their Rio visit to interview everybody of consequence, and the journalists they represent at home teemed with accounts of their hospitable stay with their Brazilian neighbors. Among the outdoor entertainments provided were football matches, a sport in which South Americans are proficient. And in this way, Brazilians and Argentines and Uruguayans fraternized for two weeks, and set an example that it is expected will be followed on the west coast.

Among the journalists especially active in the affair were Sr. Bolivar de Souza, president of the press association; Sr. Julian Nogueira, of the Uruguayan delegation; Sr. Felix Bocayua, Dr. Villan dos Santos, and a score of others whose names stand for advanced journalism and the South American idea as expressed in a unified press.

COLOMBIANS SAY THEY SHOULD GET SUM OF \$27,500,000

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Various interpretations are placed here on Colombia's claim to damages because of the loss of Panama. In some quarters it has been said that it is not a question of money at all, but that Colombia's honor is the issue. This, however, is not the opinion of others, who claim that the monetary losses incurred by the secession of the province should be a foremost consideration in any settlement to which the United States is a party.

A Colombian statesman, who has been influential in the settlement arrangement, sums up the money claims as follows: Loss of the annuities to which Colombia has a right as subvention from the Panama Railroad Company, at the rate of \$250,000 a year each, in 10 years without interest, \$2,500,000; value of the Panama railroad, which in a few years more would have become the property of Colombia, \$15,000,000; amount offered Colombia by the United States for a 99 years lease of the zone of land necessary for the construction of the canal, \$10,000,000; total, \$27,500,000.

### SPECULATION RIFE ON GOMEZ RETURN

HAVANA, Cuba.—Just what part Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, the former President of Cuba, proposes to take in the political affairs of the country since his return from abroad, is puzzling the most experienced politicians in this city.

That General Gomez enjoys a considerable measure of popularity is a fact shown on his return to this city. Since he came back to Havana he has been in constant touch with his former adherents, and the administration of President Menocal does not relish his apparent effort to keep the opposition's guns trained on the present regime. It is considered quite significant that General Gomez also paid a visit to Governor Ashbert, now in prison on a capital charge. If the former President should unite the factions over which Zayas, Pino Guerra and Ashbert sway their control his opposition to the present administration would assume an ominous aspect.

### ARGENTINA REGULATES BOXES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—A government decree has been issued governing the type and composition of boxes and packages for food products. Containers must be made with grooves and soldered only on the outside, unless the solder is an alloy of tin with not more than 1 per cent lead.

### CHILE TRIES BEET SUGAR RAISING

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Experiments in beet sugar cultivation have been going on for some time and give promise of success. At present Chile imports most of its cane sugar from Peru and refines it in local plants.

## BUTTON MAKING ON BIG SCALE SEEN AS MEXICAN PROSPECT

MEXICO CITY.—The director of the bureau of labor has received a number of letters from owners of button factories in the republic in regard to the mother of pearl shell, which is obtained by fishers in many parts of the coast of Mexico and shipped to Europe, from where it is reimported into the republic for use in making buttons.

Owing to the high rate of foreign exchange the shells cost a great deal when they are now reimported into Mexico. For many years European buyers have been coming to Mexico and obtaining the crop from the pearl fishers. The button manufacturers state that they will pay the fishers more than the European buyers for the shells and will make long time contracts with them.

The shells are very plentiful along the Mexican coasts and the director of the bureau of labor believes that if the product is sold to Mexican buyers the business may be made to develop into a great national industry. He intends to get in contact with the pearl fishers and have them consider the proposition of the button manufacturers.

### URUGUAY PLANS TO HELP PROGRESS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—That Uruguay has been somewhat neglected while Argentina and Brazil, its nearest neighbors, have forged ahead, is a known condition, but now gradually being corrected through the energetic means employed recently to increase the settlements. This country has approximately 46,000,000 acres of land with only 2,000,000 under cultivation. The soil is well suited for grazing purposes. Live stock consists of about 8,200,000 head of cattle and some 25,000,000 sheep. The wool industry is the most profitable, although beef exports are beginning to prove important.

Capital of other lands represented in the country is apportioned as follows: English \$250,000,000, Italian \$70,000,000, Spanish \$65,000,000, French \$22,000,000. There is also considerable German money invested, while capital from the United States is increasing.

### VISITORS INVITED TO CHILE DISPLAY

VALPARAISO, Chile.—At the headquarters of the Association of Engineers and Architects, Casilla 3172, there has just been opened a permanent exposition of construction materials, plans, specifications and machinery which will be suitable for conducting the work on the west coast. It is the purpose of the association to facilitate information as to the best means for developing the country. Visitors from near or far are invited to inspect the displays. It is expected that this will greatly help those unfamiliar with the conditions on the west coast, where enterprises of various kinds are to be undertaken.

Unheralded, in the performance of its routine work, a Panama canal crane boat, the Alex. La Valley, has earned the distinction of being the first self-propelled vessel to effect the passage from ocean to ocean. No matter what may be the many ceremonies and festivities to mark the passing of the U. S. S. Oregon through the canal on the day of the official opening of the waterway, La Valley and its crew indisputably hold first honor. The news from Panama affords a glimpse of the keen rivalry existing among the men engaged on the zone as to who should be first to negotiate the distance, but it seems decidedly more appropriate that a vessel that dates from the time of the first French Panama company should accomplish the task simply than that such a passage should be effected by stealth and for the purpose of exploitation.

When, on Jan. 7, La Valley reached Miraflores locks at 10:15 a. m. and was passed into the Pacific channel at 11:05 a. m., the craneboat not only won this distinction of being first among self-propelled vessels to accomplish the task, but it gave occasion for a looking backward to 1887, when the boat became part of the French floating equipment. It was a time when Ferdinand de Lesseps had come to the end of his available resources. The outflow of money had been tremendous. The sea-level canal had been abandoned and provisions made for the construction of a lock canal to cost no more than \$120,000,000, and to be completed by 1891. But the new bond issue was not a success, and on Dec. 14, 1888, De Lesseps petitioned the courts to appoint temporary managers of the company, which was done. When the affairs of the concern were examined it appeared that about \$260,000,000 had been collected and expended.

It is a far cry from such high finance as characterized the first French canal company to the humble workings of a dredge boat like the La Valley. Yet it seems appropriate enough that at this moment, when the dream of the French engineer and of Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific, has come true, some reference should be made to the former period when Frenchmen blazed the way for what was to come later. The history of the Panama canal cannot be written until the world's merchantmen begin to pass east and west through that passage separating the northern and southern continents. The severance is complete, and yet it becomes the means for bringing the nations of America into closer touch than ever.

## PERUVIANS VIEW CANAL AS BRINGING THE NORTH CLOSER

CALLAO, Peru.—In commercial and shipping circles discussion centers on the advantages of the various ports on the west coast when the Panama canal is opened.

The distance between New York and Valparaiso is 8380 miles by the strait of Magellan, and 4633 through the Panama canal, while the distance between New York and Callao, Peru's chief port, is 9613 miles by the strait of Magellan and of 3863 miles through the Panama canal. The port of Cadiz in southern Spain, is distant from Valparaiso 7779 miles by the strait of Magellan while the distance between Cadiz and Callao is 9014 miles by the strait of Magellan and of 5687 miles



Freight transfer from steamer to lighter on west coast

through the Panama canal. It takes a steamer only three days from a given point in the northernmost part of Peru to Panama, and from Callao five to six days, while from Chile it takes the same steamer 13 to 14 days to reach Panama. On the other hand, the coast of Peru offers greater facilities and resources to vessels of all kinds than those found in any other country on the southern Pacific.

The Peruvian ports of Paita, Chimbote and Callao can each harbor a large fleet, the latter notwithstanding its vast extension, as secure as that of San Francisco or Rio de Janeiro, which are nearly landlocked. If the scheme of uniting the port of Callao with the island of San Lorenzo by means of a causeway or breakwater from La Punta to the same island, is carried out, there will be surprises in store for steamship companies. The Peruvian ports are the outlets for the export of copper from Cerro de Pasco, quicksilver from Huan-

## LOAN BRINGS CUBAN PARTIES INTO HARMONY

Issue of \$10,000,000 Taken by New York Bankers at Price Which Greatly Pleases Republic—Havana Press View

### FUNDS MUCH NEEDED

HAVANA, Cuba.—Aside from the importance of the \$10,000,000 loan just awarded J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, the financial considerations are not the only ones that please Cubans, who for some time have seen this loan question loom up as an incentive to disputes.

It was the loan proposition that caused the Cuban Congress to oppose itself to President Menocal and his advisers. Congress went so far as to refuse to convene when the President called it together in the exercise of his constitutional authority. No doubt the various legislators who opposed the government had their special reasons for refusing their sanction to a foreign loan then, but in view of the financial straits in which the administration found itself the need for money was apparent, and now an amicable arrangement has been effected.

The loan which J. P. Morgan & Co. is to make matures in 35 years, but there is a sinking fund provision under which amortization will begin by drawings on Jan. 1, 1920, at 102½ in the event that the number of bonds to be retired cannot be bought in at a lower figure in the open market. The government has the option of advancing the date of amortization and of redeeming the loan in whole or in part at 105. Interest is payable semi-annually and the loan is guaranteed by 10 per cent of the custom collections.

The newspapers of Havana are almost a unit in declaring that the sale of bonds to the New York bankers is a great victory, and that the price of 94 practically amounts to 95½, since the financiers renounce their right to a 5 per cent indemnity on \$2,500,000, already loaned, which Cuba had agreed to pay in case the Morgan firm had failed to obtain the last loan. The previous announcement by the Cuban government that no special claims to preference made by other American bankers would be recognized in the loan matter caused considerable speculation as to what the government really meant to do. It was understood that a group of financiers claimed that such a preference was due them, but it is not believed that anything further is to come from it, now that the loan has been concluded.

## FIRST OCEAN TO OCEAN TRIP THROUGH CANAL UNHERALDED

Craneboat Built for French Company Wins Much Sought Distinction by Making Initial Journey—Attempt by Another Is Nearly Successful

### SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO EVENT

PANAMA.—Built for the first French canal company in 1887, the craneboat Alex. La Valley is the first vessel of any kind to make the complete passage of the canal from ocean to ocean. The event came about entirely unheralded. The passage took considerable time, in that it began two months ago when dredging operations were started in Culebra cut. Captain Carter, in charge of La Valley, took the craneboat through Gatun locks, and this constituted the first lap of the journey.

Recently the services of the craneboats were required in connection with the fortification work at the Pacific entrance, and now the boat has been passed through the Pacific locks to Balboa, thus completing the passage. Only a few were aware that the vessel was to make the trip, and the display of interest that attended the blowing up of the dikes was, in consequence, totally lacking. No passengers were carried.

The fact that La Valley was allowed to make the passage first, when there has been a clamor on all sides for this honor, is regarded here as partly in keeping with the democratic way of doing things which has marked the administration of Colonel Goethals from beginning to end, and partly as no small tribute to the achievement of the French in connection with the early work on the great waterway. The great event was entirely impromptu; there will follow a train of other first passages, such as the first passenger-carrying vessel of American registry, which will probably be a Panama railroad steamship; the first American warship, the first passenger-carrying vessel of foreign registry, a European warship, and, lastly, the United States vessel to make the passage on the occasion of the opening of the canal on Jan. 1, 1915.

The passage of La Valley renders abortive any further attempt for that honor, which was nearly captured on Dec. 19, when J. E. Jordan, a mate on one of the isthmian canal commission

## HUERTA PREDICTIONS FAIL TO CHECK BUSINESS LOSS

Political Upheaval Has Brought With It Decline in Commerce and All Industries But Oil, and Effects Are Becoming More Apparent From Day to Day

### COST OF GOVERNMENT IS HEAVY

MEXICO CITY.—Figures covering Mexico's trade for 1913 have been compiled. The result is evidence of the effect of the political upheaval in the republic, not only for the period considered, but for the past three years. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions the administration continues to remain optimistic and the chief executive predicts an improved state of affairs soon.

The foreign commerce of the country for the year ending June 30, 1913, showed the imports as \$195,772,338.77; the exports as \$300,405,617.16; this being an advance of \$13,110,027.55 in the former, and \$2,416,437.75 in the latter over the preceding 12 months, and the advance in these up to October was stated to be equally advantageous. The budget estimates for the present year a gross increase in the expenditures of \$11,048,566.67, this being mainly accounted for by the extraordinary advance in the war department, which amounts to \$11,440,593.39; economics in other departments being scheduled, the total estimated expenditure being \$132,204,898.24. The government contracted a new exterior loan of \$160,000,000, but of this \$60,000,000 was arranged for, the bankers' option on this being concluded on Dec. 31, 1913.

At the beginning of the year the splendid prospects existing gave reason to estimate there would be an increase of 100 per cent, or about 200,000 bales of cotton. The crop, though fully equaling expectations, has been spoiled, about one half of the first harvest being lost, only some 100,000 bales being available for sale. It is very difficult to state how much, if any of the second picking can be counted on. The harvesting has been difficult for want of labor and producers and merchants are very pessimistic regarding the future. Factories are complaining on account of the scarcity of the supply, most of them now importing to keep mills running. Prices naturally have advanced. The quality has been over the average.

Mineral production has been generally satisfactory in mining camps unaffected by revolutionary activity. Exports for 1913 were \$189,648,001.57; an increase of \$10,313,587.34 over 1912. Those for the month of July show a decrease of \$2,837,246.57 compared with the corresponding month of 1912, mainly in the value of coinage, silver and copper. Gold increased by \$354,787.77; petroleum, \$1,237,948.42. It is considered that the constant and steady depreciation

in the value of silver and copper on the markets abroad, combined with the restrictions against metallic exportation will further reduce shipment. Production is confidently expected to increase, owing to the improved methods of mining, milling, and treatment of ores.

The exportation of henequen from Progreso shows a decline in the number of packs, and weight, but the value has increased because of the advance in price. The statement of the exportation during the 10 months ending Oct. 31, 1913, shows shipments 503,900 packs, 85,043,137 kilos, on hand 114,418 packs, as against 1912 shipments 661,000 packs, 113,176,843 kilos, on hand 85,573 packs. The production has not quite equaled that of 1912, but the efforts to improve the quality have partially succeeded, and the aim of growers to equal the Manila standard is nearer being accomplished.

The amount of oil produced in 1912 was estimated to be 16,000,000 barrels, and that for the present year will exceed this. This year's production will likely reach 28,000,000 barrels, or an increase of over 80 per cent during the year. Of the three principal railroad companies, the National, Interocciano and Mexican, with their subsidiary feeders, the following operations up to June 30, 1913, are seen: Gross earnings, 1913, \$75,584,838.18; operating expenses, \$40,291,139.76; net earnings, \$29,193,698.42; as against \$30,846,205.89 for 1912; decrease \$1,652,507.47. The gross receipts for the same lines to Nov. 14, 1913, were \$19,615,773.72.

This statement shows an increase in the Mexican and Interocciano, but a heavy loss in the receipts of the National lines.

### TRADE NOTES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—More than 7000 immigrants arrived in Rio de Janeiro during October, 1913. They came in 60 steamships from almost every country in Europe.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Earnings of the Costa Rica electric light and traction company for the last fiscal year were \$119,375, an increase of \$9210 over the preceding year.

LA PLATA, A. R.—Building permits are being issued at an increasing rate. The total number of buildings up to 1913 was 14,787.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic.—Rails and other material have been telegraphed for so that work can begin on the Barahona-Neybo railroad. The line will be extended later to the Haitian border.

COLON.—The National Bank of Panama has furnished the municipal council with a loan for the purchase of a recently constructed building to be used by the municipality.

HAVANA, Cuba.—Local manufacturers are furnishing the government with shoes for the military forces. American contractors formerly supplied the footwear.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Custom receipts for the last five years amounted to \$24,000,000. The annual collection is now almost double what it was in 1908.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Semolina, a very fine grade of wheat, has been placed on the free list. It was formerly dutiable at the rate of \$945 per 100 pounds, including the weight of the container.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A decree has been signed by the President fixing the Brazilian standard time on the basis of the Greenwich meridian. Geographical longitude will be calculated in that way, instead of by the Rio de Janeiro meridian.

## BOLIVIANS WANT AUTOMOBILE LINE

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The establishment of an automobile service between La Paz and Sorata is discussed, a request for the concession being now before the government.

The country around Sorata is rich in agricultural products. The distance between the two cities is about 90 miles and thus far the only traffic means consists of Indians taking their mule teams along the route. An automobile stage line will have the effect of bringing considerable business to the capital, from which point the Sorata produce could be distributed further to the neighboring countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru. Southern Bolivia also borders on Paraguay.

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# Views of Business Generally Hopeful

From Idaho to Ohio and Oregon to Maine and to North Carolina are long jumps, but there is little difference regarding the trade outlook in the interviews with merchants in these and other widely-separated communities, published today. In nearly every instance the prospect is declared to be bright for business this year. The interview answers the following questions:

1. Has your business increased compared with that of a year ago?
2. To what extent?
3. How many employees have you added to your force?
4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?
5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?
6. What is your opinion of the outlook for 1914?

## Transition in Idaho

BOISE, Idaho.—Richard W. Childs, secretary of the Idaho State League of Commercial Clubs and of the Boise Commercial Club, and formerly connected with a banking institution in Brooklyn, N. Y., said:

"Taking it as a whole, business has been quiet in southern Idaho during the past year. There has been little expansion. I believe that there are more men out of employment than a year ago but we experience very little intensification from such a condition, such as the coast cities do."

"One of the principal causes for the apparently quiet period in the business is due to the fact that southern Idaho is at present passing through a state of transition from the development stage to the productive stage. For the last eight years upwards of \$100,000,000 has been expended in Idaho to develop irrigation tracts, power stations, electric and interurban railways, for the planting of large commercial orchards and other enterprises. The work has been completed in many instances and now it is up to the farmers and the citizens of Idaho to produce and develop what capital has been prepared for them. Interest must be paid and the principal turned back to the investor in instalments over a period of years. This will be a period of slower growth than the development period but this growth will be permanent and each year will make the investment of the capitalist more secure. After the completion of this period of paying back to the investor will come another period of rapid development, for the hundreds of thousands of dollars of income, instead of being returned to the investors, will then be used for improvement and home development, and will be placed in the local banks for saving."

"This period brings a lesson both to the eastern investor and the western producer. The West is learning that in the final analysis it must depend upon its own ability to produce returns rather than upon the artificial activity brought about by the influx of large capital, while the East has learned that it cannot expect its investment to be returned until the western properties have been brought to the producing stage. In other words, the investor has not until now counted upon this transition stage. Conditions as they exist here would be counted good in most eastern localities but certain localities in the West are like spoiled children who have been abnormally fed and supplied with plenty of money, but who are now being taught self-reliance. In other words, the West is learning that its greatest hope lies in the more intelligent and scientific use of the means and materials at hand."

"The outlook for 1914 is encouraging for Boise and southern Idaho. I am satisfied conditions have been at their lowest ebb and that there will be a steady advance from now on. Many local enterprises, among which may be mentioned the near completion of the government's impounding dam at Arrow Rock and the reopening of the white pine lumbering industry on the Boise and Payette rivers, give promise of greater activity. The passage of the currency bill has rendered conditions more stable. But the greatest promise lies in the completion of the Panama canal which will cheapen transportation, render labor more easily obtainable, bring Idaho's products more directly into the markets of the world and supply needed immigration and settlement."

## Building Line Discussed

CLEVELAND, O.—E. A. Merritt, secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Stone Company, said that business had not increased compared with a year ago, and no employees were added. He looked to local conditions principally as the cause, and said times would be better when confidence was established in the administration. He thought 1914 would show increased activity on account of the settlement of political questions and the working out of currency bill conditions.

In addition he would say that, judging the situation from their own business, there seemed to be very little activity in the building line where they find use for all of their limestone, and as an example of this, there were only three large buildings in New York city under construction now. Usually there were from six to 10 or 15 such buildings going on during the latter part of every year.

The present conditions concurred with their shipments to New York, he said, and it indicated that the moneyed interests were conserving their amounts with the view of the possibility of commencing operations as soon as the declaration by the administration at Washington had in a measure appealed to the confidence of the people.

No doubt there would be considerable activity and confidence established on ac-

count of the currency bill having been passed and of the establishment of the regional banks, he thought. When that was accomplished it would only serve as being a check upon conditions in monetary affairs, as it had been historical with every act of the government in times past which had been approved by Congress for the purpose of establishing confidence with the people that an easier money market followed which operated in industrial channels to establish good trade conditions.

The activity of the steel corporations, which was an indicator of the iron and steel industry, was increasing, Mr. Merritt noted. He said they found in their own business that municipalities were willing to bond themselves and thus obtain amounts for improving streets and roadways, so they feel confident of an increased activity and better conditions this year.

## Normality Declared

OREGON CITY, Ore.—George Bannon & Co., dry goods, with other stores in Portland and Minneapolis, declared that business had increased to about 25 per cent extent. Five employees were added. As to a reason for present conditions, he said they generally estimated upon the tariff as basis. The outlook to them he regarded as in every way bright.

Mr. Anderson of Burmeister & Anderson, jewelry, said there was no noticeable change in his business one way or the other. He said they had not added to their force, their business appeared to be vigorous and the outlook for 1914 was just about normal.

L. Adams, department store, said business was normal. Speaking of free trade or lowered tariff schedules, he said he thought the influx of European goods would tend to shut out home manufactures and lessen home production, thus throwing laborers out of employment. This condition now existed to some extent, in his opinion, and he thought in the future more than at present it would have a tendency to cause people to hoard their money and refuse to invest it.

Mr. Adams said, however, that his business had improved somewhat during the year. He had about the same force as last year, he said, and was buying fully as heavily for the coming year. He said there was a noticeable tendency among the people to hold their money for no tangible reason, because there was no appreciable shortage of money or crops; farmers to a large extent had not sold their crops yet, but were holding them for higher prices.

## Well-Speaking Advised

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—David Rosenwald, senior member of Rosenwald Brothers, said their business had had 20 per cent increase and that seven or eight additional employees had been taken on. He considered the outlook for 1914 the best they had ever had.

Jacob Weinman, proprietor Golden Rule Dry Goods Company, stated that their business increased 5 per cent and they had three additional employees. Present conditions came, he thought, on account of change in the presidential administration and particularly because of tariff revision and of some overexpansion in business by people with insufficient capital. Mr. Weinman considered the outlook for 1914, generally speaking, and in his business particularly, excellent.

## Exports Keep Mines Busy

BISBEE, Ariz.—Walter Douglas who is at the head of the Phelps Dodge & Co. interests, which include the E. P. & S. W. railway and numerous copper and coal mines, said their business had increased compared to a year ago 6 per cent. He said the force of employees had been increased 15 per cent.

Mr. Douglas said there had been a heavy export demand for their copper and he thought more confidence would bring about better business conditions generally. Mr. Douglas saw the business outlook as better than last year.

## Vigilance Given Credit

PORTLAND, Me.—Frank M. Low, retail clothing, said that while their business and the retail business in general in Portland had shown a good, normal increase for the year 1913, yet they must admit and it had been admitted by other retailers consulted that sales had been kept up through vigilance and great effort on the part of the retailer. Retail business, he stated, would show an increase from 5 to 15 per cent.

The increased business had been done with but slight increase in sales force, as with the increase in salaries greater efficiency had been insisted upon among the salespeople, and, therefore, additions to the sales force had been limited, he said. Mr. Low thought the reason for the state of business was radical fundamental changes by the national government to meet present and approaching conditions.

## Crops Affect Grocers

MARSHALL, Tex.—J. S. Wagon & Co., grocers, said business in 1913 had not increased; it was \$11,000 short of 1912. No employees had been added to the force. The reason for conditions was crop failure, the firm reported, and declared a good crop year would bring greater business activity. They said the

outlook for 1914 was "Fine! Never better!" and that they had an increase of \$32,000 in 1912 over 1911.

## Extra Time Made

FT. SMITH, Ark.—W. H. Johnson, secretary and treasurer of the Ft. Smith Wagon Company, said business had increased in the past year about 30 per cent. He said about 30 or 40 workers had been added to the force, but the company had worked more hours rather than add more men.

Present conditions Mr. Johnson attributed to tariff and currency legislation and the uncertainty as to their results. Another reason given was doubt as to the administration's policy toward corporations. The bills that have been passed and the administration's declaration of policy he thought would help bring greater activity.

Considering the outlook for 1914, Mr. Johnson said he thought the early months would show a shrinkage of business, the later months good business, especially if the crops were fair. He knew, he said, the small merchants throughout the region were in better condition than they were this time last year; they had bought lightly.

W. J. Echols, jobber and manufacturer, and president of the Merchants National Bank, said business of 1913 was about like business of 1912, which was the largest they ever had. Some of his businesses, he said, had increased,

while others had not, though on the whole his business was just about as it was a year ago. The number of employees was not increased. "There is nothing the matter with conditions in this part of the country," said Mr. Echols. He remarked that business is better with a better crop year and said the 1914 outlook was good.

C. E. Speer of the Speer Hardware Company, wholesale, said business had increased 5 per cent. No employees had been added. Speaking of general conditions he said that in his opinion, general distrust had been brought about by too much agitation. More confidence in the ability to correct conditions would help activity in business, he said, and he considered the 1914 outlook promising.

## Climax Past

BEATRICE, Neb.—Begole & Van Arsdale, dry goods, according to the president, B. H. Begole, observed an increase of business in 1913, though slight. They considered the main reason of present conditions natural unrest because of change of national administration and reaction from a rapid expansion along all lines from a climax that had evidently been reached. They consider better conditions could be brought about by a "let up" of lawmaking and agitation and by getting down to conservative business methods. The opinion regarding the 1914 outlook was optimistic.

C. B. Dempster, president of Dempster Mill & Manufacturing Co., said that

branches between Buffalo, Lockport and Niagara Falls has done much toward developing the "Twin Cities" residentially. The natural beauty with which this locality abounds prove an inducement for lovers of scenery to make their homes here.

Both cities have splendid commercial facilities owing to the Niagara river and the Erie canal, in fact the canal, lake and river navigation, aided by the three railroads, the New York Central, the Erie and the Lehigh Valley are considered to have made the Tonawandas, while the International Railway Company which operates three of its

garded as very rapid for cities of their size, and there is confidence that with their present resources, combined with the new barge canal now under way, their future growth is assured.

Since 1853, when the first cargo of lumber was floated here on the schooner Mary Rawson, shipped by Bronson & Co. of Canada, the Tonawandas have been a lumber port. From that time on the annual receipts increased until they twice surpassed Chicago as the largest lumber market in the world. Although they have now lost this title, they still hold first place as a white pine market. These cities have been known throughout the United States as a long timber port, and most of the timber used in railroad and traffic bridges prior to the time when iron came into use was cut here. There was also much vessel timber manufactured.

In 1871 the lumber receipts by lake reached 32,000,000 feet and that amount of business was then thought to be enormous. The next year this total was doubled, and in 1880 the receipts advanced to 718,651,000 feet. While the greater portion of the lumber is shipped on boats down the Erie canal to various parts, of which Albany is the chief, much of it is taken to the planing mills to be dressed and shipped by rail to different points. During 1913 there was 83,248,613 feet of lumber shipped from here by canal.

Gloves are made here by the Niagara silk mill, and iron and steel interests are quite extensive. The Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company and the Buffalo Steel Company, where steel for structural purposes is rolled, are located here.

## NEW YORK STARTS DRAFTING BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Announcement of the establishment in the corporation counsel's office of a drafting bureau, designed to aid in the drawing up of all measures submitted to the board of aldermen or to the Legislature on behalf of the city government was made at Tuesday's aldermanic session by George McAneny, president of the board. Alderman Dowling introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a department of purchase.

## MINNESOTA OFFICES SHIFT

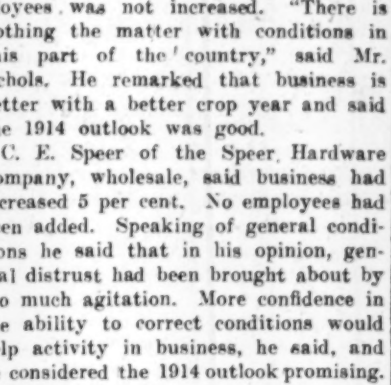
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The state department of labor is now occupying its new quarters at the old capitol. The offices in the new capitol have been taken over by the engineering department of the railroad and warehouse commission, says the Dispatch.

## YARMOUTH LINE

To Nova Scotia and the Province. Steamship BOSTON leaves Central Wharf, Boston, Tues. and Fri. at 1 P. M. Connection at Yarmouth for all points in Nova Scotia and Maritime Provinces. Tickets at Wharf, also Company's City Ticket Office, 332 Washington St., Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Under management of EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

## LUMBER AND MILLS GIVE PROSPERITY

Entrance to new barge canal presents unusual scene



Entrance to new barge canal presents unusual scene

garded as very rapid for cities of their size, and there is confidence that with their present resources, combined with the new barge canal now under way, their future growth is assured.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

Improving Immigration Conditions

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE.—Secretary of Labor Wilson is studying the immigration question with a view to protecting not only the workers in this country who may be affected by an immigration faster than assimilation can accomplish its purpose, but also for the purpose of protecting many of the people who come to America in the belief that gold grows on bushes, that freedom is unrestricted, and that the country will not turn any one back. Mr. Wilson not only wants the laws against the importation of Asiatics more strictly enforced, but he would discourage some of the European people from coming. Every year a great many would-be immigrants are returned back at Ellis island because they are not considered desirable for citizenship. The dissemination of information to these people before they are ready to start for America would save some of them the expense of a round trip. And a little drastic treatment of steamship companies, which sometimes appear to be over anxious to haul the immigrants westward, might also have a beneficial effect. America needs protection from certain classes of would-be immigrants. A better immigration law, more strictly enforced than is the present law, will be welcome.

## Doing Something for Alaska

SAN DIEGO UNION.—Alaska is again before Congress for consideration. Whether it will receive any is another question. It is about half a century since this country purchased Alaska, simply to keep out foreign aggression, with little idea that it would ever be so much as self-supporting. Americans have given precious little concern to it since, but it has yielded to this nation \$500,000,000, besides the colossal private fortunes which have been made there. Yet only the outside edge has been touched. Prospectors have gone far enough to assure us that there are richer mineral prospects than the promises which have been fulfilled. The government has proved that there are some 50,000,000 acres of land there which will yield abundantly all of the heavy cereals and vegetables. There are vast assemblages of many kinds. South-eastern Alaska has a climate more temperate than New England, while by far the greater portion of the north is better than Stockholm or St. Petersburg. Yet in this district, one fifth the size of the United States, at the end of nearly 50 years as United States territory, there are but 40,000 white inhabitants and less than 1000 miles of any road that can be called even a wagon road. Practically the only constructive thing which the nation has done for

## Freedom in University Teaching

VANCOUVER (B. C.) SUN.—To what extent private endowments to colleges and universities affect the teaching in those institutions is a question which is receiving considerable attention in the United States at the present time. While it is not directly charged that any professor is obliged to wear the gag, it is yet worth observing that the American Political Science Association has seen fit to appoint a committee to examine and report upon the present situation in American institutions as to liberty of thought, freedom of speech and security of tenure for teachers of political science. To appreciate the full significance of this step it must be noted that the membership of the Political Science Association is largely made up of teachers of political science in colleges and universities, and the natural inference to be drawn is that if their freedom of speech has not already been interfered with, they have cause to apprehend that it will be. The reference to "security of tenure" would lead to the conclusion that some members of the association have already come into unpleasant conflict with the opinions of powerful benefactors of the institutions with which they are connected. Political science is a subject on which men have never been agreed, but it is easy to understand that a teacher who wishes to give his pupils a grasp of its principles would strongly object to being compelled to present only one side of the case, and that which might perhaps think the weaker; nor should the state permit an institution, which, through donations by rich men would be in a position to attract to its classrooms large numbers of the youth of the country, to repress the freedom of thought which is the very essence of university training. It is no secret that the majority of the wealthy and especially those who have attained to sudden wealth, do not hold the generally accepted opinions on political economy, and the Political Science Association appears to believe that their donations to educational institutions will be followed sooner or later by an attempt to have their views impressed to the greatest possible extent on the rising generation of the nation.

1913 business as a whole was larger than 1912, but that December business was less than some other months of the year. The year's record ranged from a 40 per cent increase to 10 per cent decrease. There was not much change in the employees' force, and he considered "too much politics" the cause of conditions. He thought it would be wise to "let up" on lawmaking and prosecutions of corporations, and thus give the country an opportunity to digest the recently-enacted tariff and currency laws. He hoped that business will settle down to normal conditions a little later.

## All Industries Steady

DURHAM, N. C.—The growth of Durham during 1913 has been steady and consistent with previous years, according to C. G. Creighton, secretary of the Commercial Club. He says the leading industries of Durham are unusually free from the causes that usually affect manufacturing industries, that all of them report excellent business during 1913 and look for even better conditions during 1914. During 1913 bank deposits increased from \$5,318,447 to \$6,436,063. Postoffice receipts increased about 3½ per cent and tax values about 3½ per cent.

Additions were made to several industries during 1913 and the club is advised that a cotton mill in the eastern part of the town that has been idle about a year or two will commence operations soon.

## WEST INDIES CRUISE

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28 Days January 31 \$175 Upward

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Great White Fleet have direct choice with the knowing traveler. NEW WINTER CRUISES OR NEW STEAKERS

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ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE \$52.50 AND UP, according to steamer

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CAMPANIA, Jan. 28, 1 A. M.

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\*New Amsterdam, Feb. 24

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Leader: Professor Walter Miller, University of Missouri.

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Choice accommodations are now available for the SECOND CRUISE, leaving Cairo March 26. Exact connections are made by sailing from New York for Alexandria.

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# Congress Busy on Trust Bills; Hearings Begin Soon

## House Judiciary Committee Considers Drafts of Measures and Some May Be Introduced on Floor Today or Tomorrow

### PRESIDENT APPROVES

WASHINGTON—The House judiciary committee got down to real work today on the administration anti-trust program. Drafts of three bills drawn by Chairman Clayton and Representatives Floyd and Curran were laid before the full committee. Introduction of the bills was planned for this afternoon or tomorrow. Open hearings will begin next week before both the judiciary and interstate commerce committees.

Rivalry between Senate and House leaders over division of the administration program was reduced today.

President Wilson held a conference of nearly an hour Wednesday night with Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, chairman, and other members of the House interstate and foreign commerce committee, to which the House had referred those portions of the President's message on trusts relating to the proposed interstate trade commission and the regulation of railroad securities.

As a result of this conference it became clear that the President had no intention of becoming involved in any conflict of jurisdiction between committees respecting the interstate trade commission bill.

That he is not concerned so much over methods of procedure and committee jurisdictions as he is over obtaining results became apparent. During the conference the President talked as if he accepted the decision of the House that the Adamson committee should act on this measure.

The President told the committee that he did not want to load down the proposed bills with extreme legislation, but wanted them to be sufficiently strong to be effective; that he believed hearings were essential and favored giving legitimate business interests the right to present any proposals and to have full consideration.

He said he hoped that the Senate and House committees would work in cooperation on these measures and he offered his own assistance whenever it might be desired.

The five bills, drafts of which have already been approved by the President, would provide for:

An interstate trade commission of five with annual salary of \$10,000 each.

Prohibiting interlocking directorates in interstate corporations, railroads and national banks.

Defining explicitly what constitutes criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Defining general trade relations in interstate business to prevent discrimination.

Empowering the interstate commerce commission to direct finances of railroads.

That there will be no attempt to unduly rush the measures is asserted on all sides. The President having assured Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee; Representative Clayton, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Representative Adamson, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, that he is in full accord with the purpose to hold hearings.

It is stated that of the five bills under consideration, the measure which is requiring the deepest thought is that which will define specifically what constitutes conspiracy in restraint of trade. This is the measure proposed to reduce the "debatable ground" proposed by President Wilson.

Among the proposals being considered as to the meaning which should be given in restraints under the law are the following:

Attempts to restrain or prevent in any manner, either directly or indirectly, any vendor from purchasing any article from another or using any article obtained from some other person, whether such an attempt be made by an agreement, provision expressed or implied, or be made by condition in the sale against such purchase or by imposing any restriction upon the use of the article sold, or by making in the price any restriction forbidding the purchaser from dealing in such an article made by some other person.

Attempts to restrain or prevent competition by making discrimination in the price or other terms based upon whether the vendor purchases articles of particular quantity or aggregate price.

Attempts to prevent or restrain competition either by refusing to supply to any person requesting the same, any article sold, or by consenting to supply the same only upon terms or conditions in some respect less favorable than accorded another person; by supplying or offering to supply to any person doing business in any particular territory articles sold by him upon terms or conditions in any respect more favorable than are accorded to other customers; by making any contract or arrangement under which a purchaser shall not sell any articles in which he deals to certain persons or class of persons or to those doing business in certain districts or territory; by supplying or offering to supply any article without charge or below cost of production and distribution.

Other acts which may be laid down as violations of the Sherman law include spying upon the business of a competitor, securing information concerning his business through bribery of an agent, employee or a competitor, and fixing an unreasonably high price upon some raw material required for producing a competitive article.

Legislators are already considering

phrasing of a bill permitting individuals to sue for relief when damaged by monopolies.

Representative Adamson held a conference Wednesday with P. J. Farrell, solicitor of the interstate commerce commission, and arranged for cooperation of the commission in the framing of a bill, which would give the commission authority to supervise the issues of railroad securities. Mr. Adamson said he would confer later with Commissioner of Corporations Davies on the bill to create an interstate trade commission.

Senator Newlands Wednesday introduced a resolution which would authorize his committee to hold hearings and to sit during sessions of the House if necessary in order to expedite the sounding of opinion on the trust question. The senator talked with President Wilson early in the day.

## "PURE SHOE BILL" IS OPPOSED BY BOSTON BOOT MEN

### Measure Now Before Congress Called "Another Needless Law" by John S. Kent

Condemnation of the "pure shoe bill" before Congress was made by John S. Kent, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, speaking at the dinner of the Boston Boot & Shoe Club last night at the Hotel Somerset. Elisha W. Cobb, president of the club, presided. Mayor Fitzgerald spoke.

Mr. Cobb commended the new tariff law, although he did not favor the free shoe provision, the income tax regulations and the attempt to govern monopoly by law.

Mr. Kent said the "pure shoe" bill would be an addition to the list of needless laws; that every manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, salesman and consumer of shoes should oppose its passage.

Mayor Fitzgerald said that the one thing that would have kept him in the mayoralty race would have been the defeat of his proposal to widen Avery street.

Arthur L. Evans, editor of the Shoeman and representing the trade press, pleaded for cooperation among all the branches of the shoe industry, and J. George Frederick of New York, editor of Advertising and Selling, representing the advertising managers, said the meaning of the term advertising was really specialized salesmanship.

Representing the salesmen, Harry H. Ripley of Boston told of various salesmanship methods and of the kindly relations among rival salesmen.

Pittsburgh move for simple home decoration made.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—From Pittsburgh comes G. Valentine Kirby, director of art in the public schools, would eliminate all those things "we do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful," and to achieve this a rather revolutionary course in art study, which deals with practical problems of home decoration, is being introduced in the public schools.

Design and color of rugs, wallpaper, woodwork and kinds of pictures are treated under the title, "Our Homes—How to Make Them Beautiful," which Director Kirby is having instructors emphasize in the art studies of Pittsburgh's school children, says the Gazette Times.

Simplicity should come first in home decoration, the director says, in a series of simple guides sent into all of the schools.

Consul Wood to go to Abyssinia.

WASHINGTON—John Q. Wood, recently consul at Tripoli, at \$2500 a year, has been promoted to be consul-general at Adis Ababa, Abyssinia, at \$3500 a year. Adis Ababa is far inland, and is reached, after leaving the railroad, by caravan. There has been no American consul-general or vice-consul there for a number of months, and during that time the interests of the United States were looked after by the British consul-general.

Historic will to be issued.

WASHINGTON—Virginia members, D. A. R., Wednesday appealed to the national board of management, D. A. R., with a view of making a national issue of their effort to recover Martha Washington's will from J. Pierpont Morgan.

Public moneys receivers named.

WASHINGTON—President Wilson Wednesday nominated to be receivers of public moneys R. R. Turner at Roseburg, Oregon; John W. Cloyd, at Sterling, Colo.; George I. Smith, Portland, Ore.

Iowa congressman named.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—William R. Hayes of Clinton was nominated for Congress Wednesday to succeed the late Representative I. S. Pepper by the Republicans of the second Iowa district.

China's new woman is subject.

The new woman of China will be discussed by the Rev. Charles E. Ewing of Haku Tientsin, China, at a meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions in Pilgrim hall the morning of Feb. 7.

## MOVE FOR THIRD HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE SOON TO BE MADE

### Mass Meeting of International Amity Advocates Will Take Place in New York This Week When Resolutions Favoring Gathering in 1915 Will Be Adopted

NEW YORK—The present week should do something in the way of determining to what extent public opinion in the United States is to back the movement to bring about a third peace conference at The Hague in 1915. The general understanding between the nations has been that these conferences should be held once in eight years, and the eight-year period will be up next year, with nothing thus far done to bring about the proposed meeting.

The subject was discussed Wednesday by delegates to previous conferences who met in the Hotel Astor. Andrew D. White and Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, delegates to the first Hague conference in 1899; Charles Henry Butler, delegate to the second conference in 1907, and Judge George Gray of Delaware and Oscar S. Straus, both members of the permanent peace tribunal, were present. Senator Elihu Root was expected, but sent word that official business necessitated his presence in Washington.

Those present expressed a determination to attempt to bring the powers together for another conference in the near future and decided to meet again for further discussion of the question on Feb. 11. At this meeting, it was said, a national citizens' committee will be appointed to take active charge of the movement for another Hague conference.

If the Hague meeting is to be held the United States will have to assume the initiative. For various reasons the powers of Europe in a larger or smaller way seem inclined to do nothing, and if the United States should take a similar stand, the year 1915 will pass without anything being done to further world peace through the agency which has already done so much useful and important work.

The calling the attention of Secretary Bryan to the situation last week and securing his cooperation, so far as possible, in a movement that will commit the United States to another conference, is but a part of the program that has been mapped out.

The second peace conference at The Hague, in 1907, recommended that a third conference be held in 1915, but no arrangements have been made to carry that recommendation out.

Precisely what the government here will do has not been determined, but it seems probable that, following the meeting in New York, it will send, through the state department, a note to all the powers signatory to the Hague conventions reminding them of the recommendation of the conference of 1907, and seeking to obtain their agreement to a meeting next year.

The conference of 1907 also recommended that an international committee be appointed two years in advance of the conference of 1915 to prepare a program. That committee has not been appointed.

The limit on national banks is Feb. 22.

THIRTY AWARDS FOR HEROISM ARE DISBURSED

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Now Has List of 871 Awards for Valor in Ten Years

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Eleven silver and 19 bronze medals were awarded. Seventeen persons perished through acts of bravery, and to their dependents pensions aggregating \$7680 were granted. Summs totalling \$3000 were awarded to relatives of four others. In nine cases awards amounting to \$8200 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes.

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The suffrage amendment may come up again today, as it is first on the regular calendar. Senator Ashurst will endeavor to fix a time for making the measure the "unfinished" business of the Senate when the agricultural extension bill is out of the way.

There is so little apparent desire among senators to speak against the resolution that it may be put upon its passage as soon as laid before the Senate.

Announcement is made of the full membership of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In addition to Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the committee, the other members are:

Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, Colorado; Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago; Mrs. Sherman Booth of Chicago; Mrs. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn; Mrs. John Tucker of San Francisco; Mrs. Desha Breckenridge of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. Helen H. Gardner of Washington.

LT.-COL. SQUIRE TO COMPLETE YEAR AT LONDON POST

WASHINGTON—Under new plans, Lt. Col. George O. Squire, signal corps, will be retained on duty as military attaché at London until about Jan. 1, 1915, when he will have completed about 2½ years of service there. The question of his successor will not be taken up for some time. It had been intended that he should relieve Col. William A. Glassford, signal corps, at Manila, as signal officer for the Philippines department, but it will now be necessary to select another officer for that duty, as Colonel Glassford is due to return to the United States upon completion of the prescribed tour of duty in the Philippines.

No steps have been taken toward filling vacancies in the post of military attaché at St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Guatemala City.

MINERWORKERS FOR INDUSTRIAL UNION

INDIANAPOLIS—Substituted for resolutions demanding a convention for April 1, 1914, to consider international unionism, a measure instructing the delegates to the American Federation of Labor to work for adoption of industrial unionism rather than craft unionism, was adopted Wednesday by the United Mine Workers of America, in biennial convention here. Audited books show the income for last year to have been \$2,159,031.69 and expenditures \$2,103,201.44.

MORE TIME OFF IS GRANTED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The selectmen have given the members of both the police and fire departments shorter hours. The firemen have been granted one day off in five. The patrolmen now have a day off in 15.

PUPIL TO SUCCEED TEACHER

TOPEKA, Kan.—Jacob C. Mohler, pupil of F. D. Coburn, will succeed his instructor as secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, says the Star.

## ALL NATIONAL BANKS MUST ACT ON MONEY LAW

Treasury Officials Call Attention to Fact That None Is Exempt From Acceptance of Act Within Time Limit of Sixty Days

### APPLICATIONS MANY

WASHINGTON—Misunderstanding among many bankers as to that part of the currency act which provides when banks shall enter the reserve system, has led treasury officials to issue this statement:

"A number of banks appear to be under the impression that only banks located in reserve cities are required as a matter of law to signify their acceptance of the federal reserve act within 60 days from its passage. All national banks are required to signify their acceptance or non-acceptance of the terms of the act within 60 days, irrespective of their location."

"It is not compulsory that state banks and trust companies shall signify within 60 days from the passage of the act their intentions in the matter."

Already 4620 banks have made legal application for membership in the new system, and if applications continue to reach the treasury at the present rate there will be close to 6000 by the end of the week. There are 7500 national banks in the United States and since by far the greater portion of the applicants are national banks, indications point to but few refusing to join the system.

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Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, Colorado; Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago; Mrs. Sherman Booth of Chicago; Mrs. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn; Mrs. John Tucker of San Francisco; Mrs. Desha Breckenridge of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. Helen H. Gardner of Washington.

LT.-COL. SQUIRE TO COMPLETE YEAR AT LONDON POST

WASHINGTON—Under new plans, Lt. Col. George O. Squire, signal corps, will be retained on duty as military attaché at London until about Jan. 1, 1915, when he will have completed about 2½ years of service there. The question of his successor will not be taken up for some time. It had been intended that he should relieve Col. William A. Glassford, signal corps, at Manila, as signal officer for the Philippines department, but it will now be necessary to select another officer for that duty, as Colonel Glassford is due to return to the United States upon completion of the prescribed tour of duty in the Philippines.

No steps have been taken toward filling vacancies in the post of military attaché at St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Guatemala City.

MINERWORKERS FOR INDUSTRIAL UNION

INDIANAPOLIS—Substituted for resolutions demanding a convention for April 1, 1914, to consider international unionism, a measure instructing the delegates to the American Federation of Labor to work for adoption of industrial unionism rather than craft unionism, was adopted Wednesday by the United Mine Workers of America, in biennial convention here. Audited books show the income for last year to have been \$2,159,031.69 and expenditures \$2,103,201.44.

MORE TIME OFF IS GRANTED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The selectmen have given the members of both the police and fire departments shorter hours. The firemen have been granted one day off in five. The patrolmen now have a day off in 15.

PUPIL TO SUCCEED TEACHER

TOPEKA, Kan.—Jacob C. Mohler, pupil of F. D. Coburn, will succeed his instructor as secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, says the Star.



# Governor Walsh Takes His Time in Naming a Judge

Chief Executive Desires to Consider Fully Qualifications of the Different Men Proposed for the Superior Court Bench

## NOMINATIONS MADE

Governor Walsh wishes to take more time for consideration of the candidates to fill the vacancy on the superior court bench. As the executive council does not meet again until Jan. 28, and the nomination of a judge must lie on the table for a week, the vacancy will not be filled until sometime in February at the earliest.

The nominations sent to the council late yesterday follow:

Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Cambridge, to be chairman of the metropolitan water and sewerage board, a reappointment.

Thomas E. Dwyer of Wakefield, to be



FRANK H. POPE

(Photo by Elmer Culvering, Boston)

a member of the metropolitan water and sewerage board in place of H. H. Sprague, resigned.

Wallace R. Heady of Springfield, to be justice of the police court of that city in place of William Hamilton, who was recently promoted to the superior court.

Gilman Osgood of Rockland and J. Frank Curtin of Abington, to be, respectively, medical examiner and associate medical examiner of Plymouth county.

Nelson B. Vanderhoof of Newton, to make the table of changes in the general laws.

Edward F. Hamlin of Newton, to be executive secretary.

Thomas M. Connelly of Boston, to be assistant executive secretary.

Roger Wolcott of Milton, to be a member of the state board of insanity, in place of W. J. Whittemore, resigned.

Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown appeared before the council with a delegation of citizens from Charlestown to protest against confirmation of the nomination of Charles S. Sullivan, now the associate justice of the Charlestown district court, who had been nominated for the justiceship, vice Judge Henry E. Bragg, retired. Senator Brennan made charges of political activity against Mr. Sullivan, and the council laid over consideration of the confirmation for a week.

Not anticipating this, Governor Walsh had transmitted to the council the name of Joseph E. Donovan of Charlestown for the associate justice vacancy, which would have been caused if Mr. Sullivan had been confirmed. That was withdrawn, pending the final action to be taken next Wednesday.

The three new state officials, Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield, Auditor Frank H. Pope and Attorney-General Thomas J. Boynton, all Democrats, took their oaths of office at the council meeting in the presence of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor late yesterday. They were escorted to the council chamber by the three Republicans who they succeeded, former Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Auditor John E. White and Attorney-General James M. Swift.

The new state treasurer, Mr. Mansfield, had asked for and received the resignation of Miss Elsie E. Hornell of Boston, who has been employed in the office since 1908 as stenographer and private secretary to the treasurer; in her place he appointed Miss Pauline Conant, who has hitherto been assistant bond clerk. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Miss Conant was filled by the appointment of Miss Mary Vahey, a sister of James H. Vahey.

Edward T. Betts was appointed to succeed John W. Schenck as messenger. It was decided yesterday by a vote of 6 to 3 not to have the executive council meetings open to the press. The question came on Lieutenant-Governor Harry's motion to allow members of the press admittance to the council meetings except in rare instances when an executive session seemed wise.

The votes in favor of the open meetings were cast by Lieutenant-Governor Barry and Councilors Buckley and Hoggan. These opposed were Councilors McGregor, Frothingham, Bowles, Mortimer, Guy and Keith.

Governor Walsh and the council, after a hearing by the pardon committee, voted a pardon to John J. Maloney of Attleboro, who was sentenced March 13, 1913, to two years in the house of correction.

## RADICAL CHANGE IN SCHOOL STUDY IS CURLEY PLAN

Calls the Success of Private Business College Standing Indictment of System, Which He Thinks Not Practical Enough

## WOULD AID IDLE MEN

Mayor-elect Curley proposes radical changes in the curriculum of the public schools, according to report from the Berkshires, where he is staying. He says the success of the private business colleges is a standing indictment against the public school system now in vogue and presents a striking contrast to the fads adopted in some cases.

Mr. Curley says he favors liberality in public school appropriations, as he considers that on these depend the future of the city, but would make them more practical and place more bearing on the three R's.

The mayor-elect intends that the city shall provide profitable labor for those who need it and are unable to find it elsewhere. He is seeking for a man, he says, who is big enough to run the public works department economically and efficiently. Mr. Curley says that he will have a city planning board composed of leading men from the various walks of life which will not be appointed by himself but will be elected by the various institutions and organizations themselves. He would also establish segregation of the prisoners at Deer Island. He has ordered his secretaries, Dolan and Wilcox, to secure Faneuil hall for Feb. 2, where the inaugural ceremonies are to be held.

The city planning board as outlined by Mr. Curley will consist of a representative from every religious denomination, an editor from each newspaper and a representative from the various labor organizations and big industries. It should also include the members of the city council.

Mr. Curley stopped at Dalton yesterday and called on former Senator Crane. After visiting the General Electric plant at Pittsfield, where 2500 of their 7500 employees were laid off, Mr. Curley gave out his statement that he would try to follow out the German plan of municipal employment of those who were idle through no fault of their own.

## SIEGEL DEPOSITS LOANED TO STORES WITNESS SAYS

NEW YORK—Money deposited in the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. was used for making loans to various department stores identified with the Siegel Stores Corporation, according to testimony of Frank E. Vogel yesterday before former United States Judge George C. Holt, a special master appointed in the receivership proceedings in which certain Siegel interests are involved.

## JAMAICA PLAIN TO SEE COMEDY

"Sunbonnets," a two-act farce comedy, will be presented in St. John's parish house, Jamaica Plain, tonight. Mr. Stephen Gardner is in charge and the cast is: Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Stephen Gardner; Charline Butterfield, Miss Beatrice Ramsden; Mrs. DuBois, Mrs. W. E. Clogston; Mildred, her daughter, Miss Josephine Clogston; Miss Trychena Sanford, Mrs. Mark Ramsden; Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. Henry Bohn; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. William Cropper; Mrs. Tibbetts, Mrs. James Nolan; Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. W. C. Bloomfield; Mrs. Spinney, Mrs. W. C. Beckett; Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. W. M. Toomey.

## JUDGE FALLON TO BE HONORED

Judge Joseph D. Fallon will be tendered a dinner tonight in the new municipal building, Broadway, South Boston, in honor of his more than 30 years service as a judge in the Municipal court. Mayor Fitzgerald will be present and it is expected that Governor Walsh will also be among the speakers.

City Point-reading room was moved to the new municipal building, yesterday. The quarters provided for it are much larger and more convenient than those formerly occupied. The hours are the same as before, 2 to 6 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

## HAYES ESTATE FOR PLAYGROUND

Decision was reached yesterday favoring the Hayes property for the new playground for Hyde Park and Mattapan. Mayor Fitzgerald, with whom the selection rested, made this choice because the cost to the city in making the playground would be much less than other sites proposed.

## SPOKANE TO BUILD ROADS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane county will be able this year to award contracts for a maximum of \$320,799.16 worth of permanent highway work, according to compilations made in the office of Highway Commissioner William R. Roy, says the Chronicle.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### READING

Roger Wolcott council, Royal Arcanum, has elected and installed these officers: Regent, Leon F. Quimby; vice-regent, Leon G. Bent; orator, Fred L. Nutter; past regent, Harvey S. Crocker; secretary, Louis G. Hill; collector, A. W. Hodson; treasurer, Percy N. Carter; chaplain, Harry P. Cromwell; guide, C. C. Richardson; warden, Charles E. Langdon; sentinel, James P. Carleton.

The Woman's Club will have an art afternoon tomorrow and hear a lecture on that subject by Mrs. Catherine Thore, a graduate of the Boston normal art school.

### ARLINGTON

The annual meeting of the First Baptist church takes place this evening in the church vestry.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Aid Association, these officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. H. Hardy; first vice-president, Mrs. George McKay Richardson; second vice-president, Mrs. Bert S. Currier; secretary, Mrs. A. M. Walcott; treasurer, Mrs. Robert E. Payne; directors for three years, Mrs. Louis B. Carr, Mrs. Warren A. Peirce, Mrs. R. W. Murphy, Mrs. R. P. Puffer, Mrs. Emma L. Sprague, Mrs. Fred M. Chase and Miss Ethel L. Wellington.

### CHELSEA

The annual supper of the ladies circle of the Horace Memorial church will be served in the vestry this evening followed by an entertainment.

A public debate preceded by a musical program will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association this evening.

The social committee have planned a series of social events to be in the Y. M. C. A. building on Thursday evenings, beginning this evening.

### SUDBURY

At the meeting of the Sudbury Women's Club this evening William Cabot is to give a stereoscopic lecture on "Labrador."

The Sudbury Men's Club has elected as follows: President, Col. John Billings; vice-president, George Gohlke; secretary, Paul Buzzell; treasurer, Cary P. Ladd; executive committee, G. P. Oviatt, Cary P. Ladd, George Smith, John C. Hall and Harry Noyes.

### WINCHESTER

A meeting of the Progressive League was held last evening in the high school building.

In assembly hall of the high school building last evening the Winchester Teachers Association held a concert attended by about 300 persons.

The first concert and ball of the Winchester town employees will be held tomorrow evening in the town hall.

### CONCORD

Under the direction of the Concord King's Daughters a concert is to be given this evening in the parish hall of Trinity church by Miss Kathleen Howard of Toronto, Can., soprano soloist; Mrs. Charles A. Pratt of New Bedford, contralto; Miss Elizabeth K. Howland of New Bedford, pianist; Ed Haynes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, violinist, and Miss Corinne Simmons of Worcester, accompanist.

### WYOMOUTH

The Old Colony Club holds a meeting in the chapel of the Union Congregational church this afternoon. Fred H. Daniels of Newtonville will give an illustrated address on "The Furnishings of a Modest Home."

Former Representative William S. Wallace announces his candidacy for selectman at the annual town meeting unless Edward W. Hunt, the present chairman of the board reconsider his decision to retire.

### QUINCY

The Ladies Aid Society of the West Methodist Episcopal church has elected: President, Mrs. William McCormick; vice-president, Mrs. T. C. Martin; secretary, Mrs. F. L. Badger; treasurer, Mrs. James McCormick.

The Gardner Club of Christ church holds a meeting in the parish house this evening. John Morgan will speak.

### MALDEN

City Treasurer A. L. Hitchcock has been authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$800,000 in anticipation of taxes of the city.

George W. Bagge has been confirmed as building inspector to complete the unexpired term of Frank A. Connor, resigned, and for the ensuing year after Inspector Connor's term expired.

### LEXINGTON

The Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastor of the First Parish Unitarian church, will address the Lexington Alliance on the afternoon of Feb. 5, in the vestry of the Unitarian parish church.

### WELLESLEY

George N. Smith and W. B. McMillin will speak on "Portland Cement About the Farm and Home," at the meeting of the Wellesley Grange tonight.

### ABINGTON

The Rev. George A. Bushee will close his pastorate with the North Congregational church Sunday.

### HOLBROOK

The officers of Laurel Temple P. S. will be installed in Pythian hall, tonight.

### STONEHAM

Evergreen Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Annie Kinsley; vice grand, Mrs. Emily Sargent; secretary, Mrs. Lula Hay; treasurer, Mrs. Grace Chapman; financial secretary, Mrs. Stella Weed; conductor, Miss Bessie Chapman; warden, Mrs. Ella Farrin; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Lois Hay; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Josephine Bardwell; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Annie Holden; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Susie Smith; inside guardian, Mrs. Alice Small; outside guardian, Rodney Bancroft; banner bearers, Miss Edith Cutts, Miss Florence Partridge, Miss Bessie Yeatch, Miss Mary Blenkhorn; palm bearers, Miss Carrie Pretto; Miss Louise Woodhead.

New officers chosen by Stoneham Temple, Pythian Sisters, are: Most excellent chief, Mrs. Anna Percy; excellent senior, Mrs. Ruth Frazer; excellent junior, Mrs. Florence Hunt; manager, Mrs. Josie Chase; mistress of records and seals, Mrs. Annie Mercer; mistress of finance, Mrs. Gertrude Vinton; protector of temple, Mrs. Lillian Gorham; outside guard, Mrs. Mabel Fletcher.

### BEVERLY

City treasurer-elect Percy A. Wallis will assume his new duties the last of this week or the first of next.

Three committees will look after city council affairs, if the plans of the committee on ordinances mature and there is every evidence that the proposition will meet with favor.

The operetta "The American Girl" will be presented by the Girls Glee Club of the high school at City hall tonight and Friday evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the organization of the girls basketball teams at the school.

The Rev. Loren B. Macdonald of Concord will be the speaker at the meeting of the Parish Aid Alliance of the Unitarian church at the parish house Feb. 10.

### WAKEFIELD

The town boulevard committee will meet tonight to hear a report from Senator Dean, who has recently interviewed the metropolitan park commission on the construction of the Quannapowitt lake parkway, for which the state has appropriated \$50,000.

The Episcopal church has elected: Senior warden, William E. Rogers; junior warden, John S. Griffiths; clerk, Charles H. Leary; treasurer, Moses P. Parker; vestrymen, George W. Austin, George L. Dillaway, John A. Haskell, Augustus D. Jenkins, Capt. George M. Tompson, Charles R. White.

### MEDFORD

The Board of Trade has adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the board of aldermen and Mayor Charles S. Taylor in petitioning the public service commission for a restoration of certain trains by the Boston & Maine on the Medford branch.

The Ladies Association connected with the Medford Yacht Club are arranging two parties, one to be held Jan. 28 and the other Feb. 11 in charge of Mrs. Margaret J. Cook and a committee.

### EVERETT

Seniors of the high school have elected Miss Natalie Emerson, Miss Vina Hersey, Miss Ruth Robbins, Rufus Bond, Ralph Hunt and Irving Marshall as a committee to make arrangements for the annual class play.

Two lectures by Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox of Brookline are to be given, the first on Jan. 27, before the woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

### REVERE

John A. Chisholm camp, Spanish War Veterans, will conduct a mock trial, assisted by several ladies. Those in the cast will be Roland F. Sherman, Ernest Acker, Charles P. Russell, Frank J. McLaughlin, Evelyn Dean, Mrs. Frank McGarry, Benjamin P. Sias, Clair P. Chaine, John T. Barrett, John Giles and others.

### WINTHROP

The swimming team of the high school meets English High at Curtis hall, Boston, tomorrow, and Boston Latin Feb. 4 at Revere.

The Felicity Club will be guests this evening of Miss Julia Visall of Sargent street.

### MELROSE

Mayor Oliver B. Munroe has appointed Daniel J. Foley a member of the regular police force and it is probable that William Riley, another reserve man, will be appointed to the additional position to be created by the aldermen at the next meeting of the board of aldermen.

### FRANKLIN

Franklin W. R. C. No. 89, has installed: President, Mrs. Mary A. Burrill; vice-presidents, Mrs. Henrietta J. Hooper and Mrs. Mary J. Mason; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Annabelle L. Woodward; treasurer, Miss Carrie C. Mason; conductor, Mrs. Margaret Geh.

### JAMAICA PLAIN

A free municipal orchestra concert will be given in the hall of the high school, Elm street, tonight at 8 o'clock. The soloists will be Mrs. Mary I. O'Connor, soprano, and Walter E. Loud, violinist.

### SOMERVILLE

A preliminary meeting of a committee created for the purpose of reviving the old Somerville High School Association, is to be held on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 19.

## MUSIC

### MR. SCOTTI IN "TOSCA"

With Mr. Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York singing the role of Scarpia, with Mme. Edvina in the title role and with Mr. Laffitte as Mario, and with Mr. Moranzoni conducting, the Boston Opera Company gave a performance of Puccini's "Tosca" on Wednesday night, winning the hearty approval of the house. The principals were successfully selected for an old-school interpretation of a piece which will bear as many interpretations as there are types of baritone. The character of Scarpia is the dramatic foundation of "Tosca," as the play presents itself in its operatic form; and if, as on this occasion, the cast is built up from the baritone's style of characterization, the result is sure to be impressive.

But a representation of the work is always interesting anyway. "Tosca" is the delight of artists. Baritone, soprano and tenor are glad of an opportunity to try themselves in the music and to let the public see what they can do with the impersonations. It is generally acceptable to a subscription house, for if, as in Boston, the cast is slightly changed from time to time, the effect is interpretatively refreshing. And if, as in New York, a standard cast is the rule, the singers are heard and seen at their best. The piece is doubtless a delight to the managers, because it is ready for presentation at a moment's notice. Everybody is sure to know his part and rehearsal is not obligatory. Conductors like the piece because it contains all in the way of orchestral comment and color that Puccini has ever written and painted. It pleases those who are fond of discussion, because taking sides is so easy. The opera can be defended as the most logical, the most satisfactorily proportioned in the three leading figures of any composed in modern times. And it can be set down as the most mechanical, preposterous and musically clap-trap of lyric dramas.

Mr. Scotti builds up his characterization of Scarpia on a more ingratiating line than the general run of baritone. He holds the baron back in the Napoleonic period, even making of him an eighteenth century figure. He aims to revive the times in which the Roman Scarpia lived rather than to interpret them from a modern standpoint. He idealizes the role. Similarly Mme. Edvina treats the character of Floria Tosca. Similarly, too, Mr. Laffitte, who is nothing if not an adaptable artist, presents Mario. The interpretation at this performance, then, had uniformity of motive. It was one of the significant successes of Mme. Edvina. Her Tosca, as given with Mr. Scotti, is on an equal with her Marguerite and her Antonia.

The part lets her disclose her brilliant soprano voice. A role with a touch of the old school in it, one on the romantic, rather than the realistic order, is the kind for which her talent is best suited. Those listeners who know her voice only in the music of Mahella and of Louise, have no idea of its beauty of tone color or its power of idealizing character.

### MR. BLOCH PLAYS

Making his first appearance in Boston, Alexander Bloch, the violinist, gave a recital in Jordan hall on Wednesday afternoon, gaining applause from a fair-sized house. His associates were Miss Blanche Bloch, pianist, and William C. Carl, organist. The program was as follows: Handel, sonata in E major; Mendelssohn, concerto in E minor; Vivaldi, chaconne with violin and organ; Chopin, Auer, nocturne in E minor; Valensini, minuet; Pugnani-Kreisler, prelude and allegro. Dr. Carl played two solo numbers: Guilman's "Prayer and Cradle Song" and Bach's fugue in D major.

When the summary of the music scene is made, note will have to be taken of the number of times the Mendelssohn concerto was on the programs of violinists. The record will say that one artist gave an interpretation such as has never been heard before, because he took the stiff formality out of the work and made it modern. Next, the record will contain praise of an artist who reviewed the sentiment of the mid-nineteenth century and pictured the epoch with a master historian's skill. Finally it will say that the concerto was also in the repertoire of Mr. Bloch's many others.

For of Mr. Bloch's recital, it can only be noted that the music of Mendelssohn, Bach and Vivaldi was played. There was no interpretation significantly new or worthy of comment in a year when violin playing has been uncommonly brilliant. There was a large, and generally a rich, tone; there was competent execution. There was work well done on his part and on the part of his associates at the piano and the organ.

### MME. HEMPEL TO SING

Mme. Frieda Hempel is announced to sing the role of Eva in "Meistersinger" at the repetition of the work Jan. 28. With her will appear Jacques Urius as Walther and Putnam Griswold as Pogner. The rest of the cast will be as at the original presentation. Mme. Edvina makes her last appearance of the season in "Louise" on Jan. 30. She has a short engagement with the Chicago opera company after leaving Boston. In the repertoire of the week of Jan. 26 are included "Faust" on Monday, with Mme. Edvina as Marguerite; "The Barber of Seville" at the Saturday matinee, with Mme. Hempel and Mr. Constantino, and "Bohème" Saturday evening with Miss Sharlow as Mimì.

## BULFINCH FRONT OF STATE HOUSE TO BE REPRODUCED

San Francisco Exposition Plans Are Accepted by Governor—Famous Beacon Will Shine

Report of the state art commission approving the design and plans for the Massachusetts state building at the Panama exposition at San Francisco has been accepted by the Governor and the executive council. Wells & Dana of Boston are the architects.

The state building will be a reproduction of the Bulfinch-front State House on a reduced scale. The site is one of the most commanding locations in the exposition grounds. The building will be set back from the street in order to retain the effect of the broad front and the terraces.

In addition to the building, a reproduction of the beacon or light such as flamed from Beacon hill in former days will be located on the northerly side of the state building, overlooking San Francisco bay.

Plans call for a large central room which the board may arrange to produce the effect of the hall of flags. The building will have a high basement, in which motion pictures will be shown of the principal historic places of the state, of the principal cities, of the great industries, of prominent features of social welfare work, of our rivers and harbors, seashore places and other things of interest.

Five designs were recommended for prizes by the jury, and to each the board will pay \$50; G. Henry Desmond, Charles M. Baker, James E. McLaughlin, Abbott, Cook & Perry, James H. Ritchie, Boston.

## INTERNATIONAL POLITY PURPOSE OF HARVARD CLUBS

Those Having to Do With World-Wide Relations Form Federation—Taft to Lecture

All undergraduate clubs of Harvard University interested in international relations have formed an organization to be known as the International Polity Federation, with Dr. George W. Nasmyth chairman of the executive committee and W. B. Rice secretary of the executive committee. Lectures are being planned, one to be given every two weeks. The first will be given Feb. 14 by Norman Angell of the Garton Foundation, London, and the second by former President Taft Feb. 19.

In the federation are included the Cosmopolitan Club, Diplomatic, Socialist clubs, the Undergraduate Economics Society and the Men's Suffrage League. It is the plan to make Harvard University the great center of internationalism for colleges in this country. Each of the clubs in the federation will take charge of a lecture and with the cooperation of the others, it is expected to have as speakers the highest authorities on their respective branches of international polity.

## MR. ATKINS SAYS BEET SUGAR IS BIG COMPETITION

NEW YORK—Edwin F. Atkins, chairman of the board of directors, continued on the stand Wednesday for the defense in the Sherman law suit of the government against the American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Atkins said competition is and has been severe. The severest competition, he said, came from the beet sugar manufacturers. In the last 30 years, he said, the price of sugar to the consumer has steadily declined.

Price cutting, he said, is common among the refiners, and they were particularly heavy during the last year. The witness added that refiners made little or no profit during the year. The American Company, he said, had been selling its products below cost.

## WATER POWER VALUE URGED

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Clark C. Fitts, former attorney-general of the state of Vermont, was the speaker last evening before the meeting of the Greenfield Board of Trade. He took as his subject, "The Conservation of Water Power in New England."

He showed that by the estimates there is within the state of Massachusetts 1,000,000 horsepower which is at present allowed to go to waste which might be saved for the state.

## NEW YORK SUBWAY WORK ESTIMATED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Annual report of the public service commission for the city of New York, states up to close of 1913, New York city had spent \$56,007,193 on construction and improvement of the subways. Contracts have been awarded for lines to total of \$93,864,437. New contracts were awarded during the year for \$24,292,474.

The commission spent more than \$14,000,000 in partial payments to contractors on subway work in 1913.

## MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL TRAFFIC FIGURES GIVEN

Public Service Commission Shows Earnings, Dividends and Deficits of Railroads and Trolley Lines in Bay State for 1913

## COMPARISONS MADE

Urging among other things cooperation among the investing public, railroad stockholders, railroad managements and state and national commissions, reorganization of the Boston & Maine and its complete separation from the New Haven, the public service commission yesterday made public its first annual report, a second instalment of which follows.

Operations of all the Massachusetts street railways for the year ended June 30, 1913, compare with those for 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Pass carried	738,522,280	701,798,274
Car miles	130,558,831	125,078,724
Gross earnings	\$40,014,034	\$38,414,857
Operating expenses	25,729,034	24,363,003
Net earnings	14,185,000	14,050,854
Charges	9,383,080	9,075,153
Balance	4,801,920	4,975,701
Dividends	5,031,727	4,916,371
Surplus	\$220,337	50,430
Funded debt	\$2,015,709	77,000,000
Unfunded debt	22,249,708	20,834,204
Capital stock	97,284,375	89,118,975



## STATE'S LAWYER WOULD CHANGE COURT CUSTOM

Attorney-General Recommends  
That Supreme Judicial Tri-  
bunal Hold All Law Sittings  
in Boston in New State House

### PROGRESS OF CASES

Two recommendations regarding the supreme judicial court appear in the report of the attorney-general, James M. Swift, made public today, one to permit it to hold all its law sittings in Boston and to omit the sittings now required by the statute to be held in outside counties, except when for particular reasons it may seem advantageous, and the other that the quarters of the court be located in the extensions to the State House when finished. These plans supplement a discussion along similar lines made in the inaugural address of Governor Walsh.

The attorney-general further says that the chief justice of the supreme judicial court has proposed to him that the sum now allowed by statute \$2500 to the justices for clerical assistance should be increased to \$6000 and he recommends it. Regarding the enlarged powers of the attorney-general, Mr. Swift recommends that a new section be provided in chapter 700 of the acts of 1913 for the expenditure by the attorney-general of such sum as shall be authorized from time to time by the Governor and council, in addition to any sum that the attorney-general may see fit to make from his general appropriation. He further proposes that the attorney-general be not requested to serve as a member of commissions.

Speaking on the ice investigation of last year the attorney-general observes that he was instructed to inquire what justification there was, if any, for an increase in the price of ice, and to institute proceedings, under chapter 709 of the acts of 1913, if the results of the investigation so warranted.

"Various costs, expenses and shrinkages, and finally the ratio of profit per ton and the ultimate net profit to the dealer, must be ascertained," he says. "As much of this information required is solely within the control of the ice companies themselves, especially the ratio of profit per ton and the ultimate net profit to the dealer, and as I have no authority or power to command such information, I have not attempted to obtain it. I assume, however, that it is within the authority of the Legislature, with its broader powers, to procure the evidence desired to pursue the results of the investigation to a further conclusion. "With regard to the requirement of the order," he says, "to institute proceedings under said chapter 709 if the results of the investigation so warrant, I have to say that a very careful consideration of the facts concerning the situation in each of the localities where there was any definite amount of evidence was made by me. Not only is the law in this regard practically untried within this jurisdiction, but the evidence to prove cases which would justify a prosecution is most difficult to obtain."

"The situation in the city of Lynn, however, disclosed definite evidence of an agreement in writing concerning the ice business, of an apparent combination known as the North Shore Ice Delivery Company, combining the Lynn Ice Company, the Coolidge Ice Company, the Chase Ice Company, the Independent Ice Company, the Glenmere Ice Company and the Brown Pond Ice Company. Inasmuch as the continuous hearings in the trial of the case of Haverhill Gas Light Company vs. Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners engaged practically all my time during the urgent period of investigation of this ice situation, I employed Attorney Lee M. Friedman of Boston, who has made a special study of this branch of the law, to act as special counsel in the prosecution against this Lynn combination."

"All preliminary work in court has been concluded and the case is likely to be reached for trial on its merits at an early date. I believe that the outcome of this case will disclose more exactly the value of our Massachusetts law covering the situation."

The appropriation for the year was \$30,000 and the net expenditures \$47,384.17.

## PRESCOTT PALMER MEN SAVED AT SEA

Rescue of the crew of the five-masted schooner Prescott Palmer, Capt. G. A. Carlisle, for which revenue cutters have been searching off the coast for several days, was reported here today. The men from the abandoned ship were picked up at sea by a steamer and landed at Bermuda.

The Palmer, last reported Jan. 12 when observed passing by Highland light, Cape Cod, was in company with the five-masted schooner Grace A. Martin and Fuller Palmer, both of which foundered and crews were saved.

**HORSES SAVED AT SALEM FIRE**  
SALEM, Mass.—In response to a general alarm the fire department extinguished a blaze in the stable of Lee & Smith, 14 Foster street, last night after damage of about \$14,000 had resulted. Seventeen horses were saved and 15 lost.

## SOMERVILLE'S NEW LIBRARY IS INSPECTED

Three Round-Table Discussions  
Comprise Part of the Program  
and Officials of Institution Pre-  
side at the Meetings

### SUBJECTS PRACTICAL

Three round table discussions today followed the inspection of the new Somerville library by the members of the Massachusetts Library Club. Drew B. Hall, the librarian of this library, and his assistant showed people over the library during the reception.

About 250 members attended and the first table was on classification and reference work. This was led by Frances Rathbone Coe, revisor at the Somerville library. She told of a variation made in the Dewey classification to meet the special situation of this library. As one of its special features it aims to keep the library up to date and supercede books as fast as better ones of more recent editions are added.

The second round table was presided over by Lucy B. Cram, supervisor of the children's work at the Somerville library, who said that this library makes every effort to interest the school children in the use of the library.

It sends a deposit of books to each grammar school teacher in the city and is making a collection of pictures for public school use and holds conferences with the teachers. Miss Mabel Williams also spoke.

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, presided over the third table which was on ways and means of professional development. Drew B. Hall of the Somerville Public Library gave a talk on better professional preparation of library workers, urging that this was necessary if they were to take their proper place in the community.

A talk in the high school hall this afternoon will follow the luncheon.

## MALDEN SCHOOLS TO ASK FOR MORE MONEY IN BUDGET

Increased salaries and extension of work in Malden public schools will cause the school committee to ask the city council for an appropriation of \$11,114 more than that of last year, or \$233,032 for the department.

The salary item in this year's budget, as adopted at a meeting of the school board last evening, amounts to \$203,630, or all but a little less than \$30,000 of the entire appropriation. The other budget items include \$600 for evening drawing school, \$6500 for the evening elementary schools, textbooks amounting to \$5000, clinics and inspections \$1500, and \$14,000 for incidental expenses.

William T. Bentley of Somerville was elected submaster of the high school and will teach in the English department and assist Coach Ralph Goode in athletics.

## BROOKLINE UNION COMPLETING LIST OF ITS COMMITTEES

Brookline's branch of the W. C. T. U. holds a special meeting today at the home of Mrs. W. L. Ray, 21 Harvard avenue, to complete the business of appointing the year's committees for which there was not sufficient time at the last regular meeting. A complete report of the state meeting will be given by Mrs. Averill, who will report the morning's proceedings. Mrs. Charles Stearns, the president, the afternoon's, and Miss Alice Streeter the evening's.

## MRS. OAKES AMES IS MADE TREASURER

Mrs. Oakes Ames of North Easton has been elected treasurer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to succeed Miss Katherine R. Briggs of Brookline.

It was said yesterday at suffrage headquarters, that more than half of the 800 posters placed in store windows announcing the mass meeting to be held Saturday evening at Tremont Temple have disappeared.

## ROTARY CLUB IS HOST TO VISITORS

International officers, with delegates from Cleveland, Toledo, Syracuse, Albany, Hartford, Providence, Worcester and New York, came here today to attend the annual exhibition of the Boston Rotary Club in Horticultural hall tonight. They were met by many of the local members and taken to the hotel Nottingham afterward leaving for an auto ride to Lexington and Concord.

**WATER RATE REDUCED**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—On and after Feb. 1 the minimum water rates in this city will undergo a five-cent reduction, says the Gazette. The discount of 15 cents for payment of bills within 15 days will remain in force.

## NORTH DAKOTA SHOWS BIG GAIN IN AGRICULTURE

More Than 5000 Farmers Co-  
operating With Field Agents  
in Practical Work of Getting  
Better Results

### YIELDS ARE LARGER

FARGO, N. D.—The accomplishments of the North Dakota Better Farming Association for 1913 are shown in the official report just issued by Secretary and Director Thomas P. Cooper, says the Forum. An added interest to the report is the official announcement that the combination of the United States experiment station forces with the association has been effected with Mr. Cooper as director of the federal station and these two great agencies for improved farming methods united in one organization.

Twenty-two of the 50 counties of the state are now interested in the better farming movement, or practically one third the territory or almost one half the best agricultural area of North Dakota is now under the supervision of the association.

There are 25 field agents and one field woman working for the cooperation of the farmers' wives and daughters in the big movement to improve conditions in the rural homes of the state, especially to promote the use of labor saving devices in the farmers' households to lessen the labor of the women of the farms.

There are 5105 farmers of North Dakota members and co-operators of the association. In the territory in which field agents operate 23 per cent of the farmers are carrying out some form of cooperative work. The organization seeks to secure crop rotation, crop diversification, to encourage livestock raising, to teach better farm management and to increase farm efficiency.

There are 44,612 acres farmed under the cooperation with the better farming movement. In addition to this several thousand acres are directly affected.

One of the striking features of the movement is the direct results secured to the farmers in increased yields under the methods and supervision of the association. This is where the benefits appeal most strongly to the farmer and most certainly interest him through his pocketbook. The average yields of the model fields are greater than those of the fields farmed in the ordinary way to the following degree: Corn 11 bushels, wheat 5.5, oats 6.2, barley 6.4, rye 3, flax 3, potatoes 26 bushels, clover 4 tons. This in many cases means the difference between farming for nothing and a profit.

## TOLEDO SCHOOL PUPILS WILL GET PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

TOLEDO, O.—To establish a degree of efficiency whereby boys and girls may be fitted to take up business as soon as they complete the prescribed courses in the high schools, merchants, real estate and other business men may enter into a combination with the management of the schools to provide opportunities for students to secure practical experience in counting rooms, real estate offices, mercantile houses and industrial plants outside of school hours, says the Blade.

The proposed plan is the same as that successfully adopted in Boston, Cleveland and other large cities. In Cincinnati the students in the University of Cincinnati work in shops, offices and stores outside of school hours with the result that many young men attain a high degree of efficiency by the time they have completed their studies.

Prof. Charles W. Gayman, principal

## CALIFORNIA EDUCATION COST IS \$25,554,919

About \$4,000,000 Is Also Put  
Into State Normal Schools—  
Nearly 500,000 Children At-  
tended Classes the Past Year

### INCREASES ARE SHOWN

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—California spent \$25,554,919.38 for the education of 447,016 children who attended the public schools of the state during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1913, says the Union. This sum represents an increase over 1912 of \$1,576,298.77, and is exclusive of approximately \$4,000,000 expended for state normal schools and the University of California. The figures were announced recently by Job Wood, Jr., statistician in State Superintendent Hyatt's office.

The total receipts for all school purposes during the year were \$31,873,388.76.

The total enrollment in the elementary schools for the year was 377,943, of which 197,861 were boys and 180,082 were girls. This represented an enrollment gain of 20,908.

To teach the 447,016 children enrolled in the public schools last year 14,511 teachers were employed. Of this number 12,380 were women and 2134 were men.

## NEW PRIVILEGES ARE SOUGHT FOR STATE BANKS

Commissioner Thorndike Would  
Give Trust Companies Some of  
Benefits New Law Confers on  
National Institutions

### REPORT PRESENTED

Proposed amendments to the law, providing that trust companies may be placed on an equality with the national banks, with at least some of the privileges which the federal currency bill confers upon them, and so as to make companies doing business similar to trust companies and savings banks subject to the examinations and supervision of the commissioner, are included in the annual report of Augustus L. Thorndike, bank commissioner, just presented to the Legislature.

Aggregate assets of the various companies or individuals under the supervision of the department, are approximately as follows:

	Assets	Increase
193 Savings banks.....	\$937,353,207	\$35,247,551
70 Trust companies.....	444,787,296	28,904,719
34 Credit unions.....	185,151	91,971
3 Svs and loan assns.....	1,739,690	135,621
1 Foreign bkg corp.....	1,445,731	791,648
87 Steamship agents receiving deposits of.....	1,561,876	249,061
Two savings banks—Lafayette Sav- ings Bank and Grove Hall Savings Bank —have been granted certificates to or- ganize, and it is expected that they will soon be in operation.		

Following is a list of trust companies which have commenced business since Oct. 31, 1912: Market Trust Company, Maynard Trust Company, Menotomy Trust, Needham Trust and Winchester Trust.

Certificates have been granted to the following, but the companies have not commenced business:

First Ward Trust Company of Boston, Hamilton Trust Company, Lexington Trust Company, Industrial Trust Company, North America Trust Company.

Permission to establish branch offices has been granted to Cosmopolitan Trust Company, Federal Trust Company, Hamilton Trust Company and Market Trust Company.

Charlestown Cooperative Bank, East Bridgewater Cooperative Bank, Inman Cooperative Bank, Ipswich Cooperative Bank, Newton South Cooperative Bank, Shawmut Cooperative Bank, South Boston Cooperative Bank, and Wachusett Cooperative Bank were chartered and commenced business during the year.

**CONCORD TO GIVE OPERA**  
CONCORD, Mass.—Rehearsals are being held for the presentation of "The Pirates of Penzance" by the high school glee club on May 1 and 2.

of the Central high school, is in accord with the plan. The idea of advancing a project of the sort prompted him some time ago to take a census of the boys and girls who have some sort of a wage-earning occupation outside of school hours and during vacation periods. The results of the census were such as to attract attention and comment outside of Toledo.

In a short time a call will be issued for a joint meeting of the Toledo Real Estate Board and the Retail Merchants' Board of the Commerce Club for the purpose of discussing the educational project in all its phases. Prof. Gayman will be asked to address the meeting, giving in detail the results of his recent census, and ideas as to the best methods of carrying the project to a successful culmination.

## NEW DREDGE FOR COLUMBIA RIVER

PORTLAND, Ore.—In command of Capt. J. C. Reed, formerly skipper of the tug Wallula under the O. W. R. & N. flag and later under the port of Portland commission, the new government seagoing dredge Col. P. S. Michie, built at Seattle for service on the Coos bay bar, came into the Columbia river recently for tests, says the Oregonian. She is to proceed to Rainier and remove a shoal in the channel. When that is accomplished she is to continue to Coos bay and operate on the bar.

### TUFTS FRESHMEN DINE

Tufts College freshmen held their class dinner at the Hotel Oxford last night. Robert L. McLellan of Dorchester, vice-president of the sophomore class, was captured and taken to the festivities. Prof. Albert H. Gilmer, and Prof. George F. Ashley were speakers.

### PRISONERS IN WELFARE WORK

AUBURN, N. Y.—The first time in this state that prisoners have taken up ideas for their own regeneration inside the institution was marked Sunday by the installation of delegates to manage the Mutual Welfare League.

### MR. PETERS HOST TO MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Representative Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts will entertain Secretary of State Bryan and several other officials at dinner at his home here Friday evening.

# For Value Received

As a means of spreading education, of giving general information of interest to all and of bringing into our own sphere a knowledge of how the rest of the world thinks and does, the daily newspaper, not considering the cost to the reader, occupies a position of importance unattained by any other form of the printed word.

Most men who read anything, it is often said, read the newspaper. The bigger and broader the source of information the greater will be the understanding of those who read. To produce a newspaper which can furnish news from the far corners of the world, and which is in every sense big and broad, requires far more revenue than the subscription price paid by the subscribers, who receive more than full value.

For the privilege of bringing their offerings to the attention of Monitor readers, the advertisers pay that proportion of the cost of production which, to a large degree, makes the paper possible. Thus whenever the readers of the paper patronize its advertisers, when feasible—price, quality and service being equal, they are putting their influence where it will count directly in making a better newspaper possible.

"For value received" the readers' intentional interest in advertising, and the consequent patronage of newspaper advertisers, is found to be satisfactory. It produces an increasing confidence in advertising as a prominent economic factor where care is exercised in accepting only honest advertising, as is the case of the Monitor.



BLUE HOLE, DEEP WATER, ONE  
OF JAMAICA'S CHOICE SIGHTS

View of the "Blue Hole," six miles from Port Antonio

MONTGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—beautiful tropical vegetation, such as ferns and orchids. From soundings taken it is 30 fathoms deep. In days gone by, no doubt, the place has been a safe haven for many a voyager. It is said that before a disturbance at sea, the waters here will be seen boiling like graceful coconut palms and other

NEW POSTOFFICE SECURED BY  
TRADE BODY FOR NEW HAVEN

For Chamber of Commerce Congress Passed \$1,600,000 Appropriations — Vocational Schools and Other Benefits

ORGANIZED IN 1794

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Beginning with the securing of federal appropriations aggregating \$1,600,000 to build a new postoffice in New Haven, and the successful establishment of vocational schools, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce has waged a campaign that has brought about other notable public achievements.

These successes are rendered all the more significant by the fact that, although one of the oldest business organizations in the country, the chamber can not be said to have begun its commercial activities, as they are now known, until 1899, when it decided to inaugurate a campaign for membership that would make the organization thoroughly representative of the city's business and professional men. The Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1794, but was not incorporated until 1872. It was active in promoting the interests of the city, in the quiet and dignified way that characterized those early days. It discussed questions in a more or less academic way; it memorialized Congress occasionally on public questions, and despite lack of funds it furnished in skeleton form an organization that could express in dignified form the views of the leading citizens.

But, with the greater growth of the city, the leading men, in sympathy with the expanding interest that is typical of the present decade in the United States, felt that something more energetic in character must be done to lead the forces that were seeking expression for civic betterment. At the meeting of March 29, 1909, Col. Isaac M. Ullman, one of the city's leading manufacturers, was elected president. The organization decided to open an office, engage a permanent secretary and to become active. Charles E. Zulin, who had been executive secretary of the state of Connecticut, and who had had several years' experience in newspaper and municipal work, was elected secretary.

## Greatest Need Considered

It was deemed wise by the executive officers of the Chamber of Commerce that an earnest effort be made at once for a large membership to enlist the services of all who really desired to help New Haven, and to organize a campaign for whatever might be found to be New Haven's greatest need. At that moment there was a loud demand for a well-appointed, better planned and larger postoffice and federal building. The details of that campaign need not be related save to say that at the current session of Congress there was appropriated \$1,200,000 for the federal building in recognition of the city's need and in response to the demand made by the public through the Chamber of Commerce as voiced by a monster delegation that it sent to Washington. Since that time Congress has added another \$400,000 to the appropriation, and any one passing the corner of Church and Chapel streets today will note the building activities in full swing.

Soon after this successful movement the Chamber of Commerce began a study of the industrial field and its needs and the public school system, with a view to helping both by developing the latter. It was considered absolutely essential that the boys and girls whose futures do not seem to promise them a college education should be given an opportunity to make themselves expert in the industrial field. A vocational school was therefore desirable, to lift wage earners into a higher scale of industry. Despite opposition on the part of those who took the view that a trade can be learned only in a factory, opposition on the part of organized labor at the beginning, and despite a depressing inertia, the Chamber of Commerce committee convinced the board of education of the desirability of a trade school. Three years of persistent advocacy bore fruit early in September of this year, not only in the establishment of a vocational



PRESIDENT ISAAC M. ULLMAN

school system that is an improvement on the schools of many larger cities, but also in receiving the hearty support of organized labor. Moreover, the school could not begin to care for the number that clamored for admission. The first quarter gives promise of notable success.

## Other Accomplishments

Some of the works accomplished are: The introduction of legislation by the General Assembly to permit the city to issue its bonds for municipal improvements up to a stated percentage of its taxable property, without special legislation for that purpose in each instance; legislation for a city planning commission; legislation for a municipal art commission; legislation for "home rule" in the matter of city charter amendments; local ordinances for street improvements and for building lines; the establishment of a city forest nursery; the greater usefulness of the city's elevated public parks (East Rock and West Rock parks); improvements in New Haven harbor and federal appropriations for deepening and widening its channels and legislation seeking an appropriation for a bigger and better appointed armory for the state militia.

One further instance of the chamber's successful aid to local industries may be cited in conclusion. A year ago last spring the chamber promoted the establishment of an industrial exhibit in which more than 70 manufacturers of New Haven now are interested, using about 12,000 square feet of floor space. Here are shown New Haven-made products, ranging from automobiles to pins, from fire escapes to corsets, from bird cages to hardware. The exhibit is open every working day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. This is probably the only industrial exhibit that is permanent and on so large a scale in this country. It has been called a "city in a showcase."

MANY EDUCATORS  
AT INAUGURATION  
OF NEW PRESIDENT

PORTLAND, Ore.—The greatest day in the history of Pacific University, Forest Grove, was celebrated recently in the sixty-fifth anniversary of its founding, as well as the inauguration of the new president, C. J. Bushnell. Educators from the entire Pacific coast were in attendance and took part. Among these were Presidents Penrose of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.; Campbell of the University of Oregon, Kerr of Oregon Agricultural College, Todd of Puget Sound University, Nash, Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal.; Harrington, Pacific College, Newberg, and Crooks of Albany College, Albany, Ore.

PLAYGROUND SITE SAVED  
LOS ANGELES—The playground commission has been notified by the department of agriculture that its petition for the withdrawal of Secley Flats from homestead entry has been granted, says the Express.

CANADA'S CROPS  
SHOW BIG GAIN;  
ROADS PRAISED

Figures Justify Speech From the Throne Which Referred to Bounteous Harvest and Improved Transportation Service

## INCREASE IN VALUE

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the speech from the throne read at the opening of Parliament by his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, reference was made to the bounteous crops; harvested and transported to market during the past season. Reference was also made to the unusual success which crowned the efforts of the different transportation companies to prevent a recurrence of congestion at the country elevators situated along the lines of the different railways.

The following figures will show that the government has good cause for making special mention of the agricultural progress of the country.

Final estimates for the year place the area devoted to the principal field crops at 35,375,000 acres. The value of the crops harvested, computed at prevailing market prices, is given as \$552,771,500.

The acreage in wheat was 11,015,000, producing 231,717,000 bushels, valued at \$156,462,000, as compared with 10,996,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels, valued at \$139,000,000 in 1912.

Of the total wheat acreage in 1913, 10,036,000 acres were in the three western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The wheat produced was 209,262,000 bushels.

A total of 404,669,000 bushels of oats valued at \$128,803,000 was harvested in Canada in 1913, as compared with 391,629,000 bushels valued at \$126,304,000 in 1912. The area in 1913 was 10,434,000 acres and in 1912, 9,966,000.

The past season was a record year for both wheat and oats, with the exception that in 1911 the oat crop had a larger value than this year because the market price ruled higher.

Both barley and flaxseed show a slight falling off in acreage and yield, the yield of barley being 48,319,000 bushels valued at \$120,144,000 and \$17,084,000 respectively.

In 1912 much criticism was leveled at the railways because of the congestion of traffic. During the early part of 1913 the greatest efforts were made to be thoroughly prepared to meet all demands in the season of 1913. The following figures show the results:

From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1912, the railways handled 75,246 cars containing 88,309,460 bushels of grain. In 1913 the same roads handled 116,385 cars carrying 145,478,425 bushels.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—As a retiring board, meet at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Col. J. Garrard, fifth cavalry; Col. R. D. Reid, unassigned; Maj. C. J. Manly, Maj. P. D. Lochridge, thirteenth cavalry; Maj. W. T. Davidson, marine corps recorder; First Lieut. B. P. Johnson, twentieth infantry.

These officers appear before the board: Lieut.-Col. J. F. Kreps, infantry; Capt. A. B. Christie, twenty-second infantry; Capt. B. J. Tillman, twenty-seventh infantry.

Maj. W. M. Weigel, twenty-third infantry, detailed instructor New York militia.

Second Lieut. L. A. McLaughlin, coast artillery corps, detailed to board appointed Jan. 5 at Ft. Dade, Fla.; vice Second Lieut. W. K. Richards, coast artillery corps.

Capt. A. L. Fuller, coast artillery corps, eighty-ninth company, to unassigned list.

This board, Maj. B. J. Edgar, Jr., and Maj. F. H. Albright, fourteenth infantry; Capt. E. R. Stone, Capt. G. A. Herbst, fourteenth infantry, and First Lieut. L. A. Lavanture, medical reserves, to meet at Ft. George Wright, Washington, Feb. 3, to examine applicants for commission in volunteer forces.

First Lieut. O. S. Albright, twenty-second infantry, one month leave.

## Navy Orders

Ensign C. G. Gordon, wholly retired from the naval service from Jan. 15, 1914, in accordance with section 1454, revised statutes.

Ensign T. H. Winters, detached the Birmingham to the Maine.

Ensign T. E. Van Metre, detached command the C-T to connection fitting out the New York and duty on board when commissioned.

Boatswain Daniel Dowling, detached the Colorado to home, wait orders.

Boatswain Nils Anderson, detached receiving ship at Puget sound, Wash., to the Colorado.

Boatswain C. T. Goertz, detached the Osceola, to temporary duty the Wyoming.

Boatswain J. L. Kelley, Boatswain A. M. Smith, and Gunner T. C. West, transferred to the retired list of officers of the navy from Jan. 13, 1914, in accordance with section 1453, revised statutes, to home.

Gunner Clyde Keene, detached the Ohio to home, wait orders.

Gunner T. J. Bristol, detached the Illinois to the Ohio.

Machinist G. F. Veth, to the Birmingham.

Movements of Vessels

The Maryland, from Mazatlan to San Diego.

The Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, from Jacksonville to Key West.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 10 times, per line, 15c; 15 to 25 times, per line, 17c; 25 or more times, per line, 18c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

VOSE  
PIANO ROOMS

Now, don't you think you can find a Piano among this long list of SPECIALS that would and ought to induce you to buy that Piano now? You have put it off—we know—your family knows—you know—how many years? And now is the time—now is the opportunity. If not prepared to pay cash, we will rent you the piano and apply all rent paid within one year upon purchase of this or any Piano you may decide on then. Following is a partial list of slightly used pianos:

VOSE grand ..... \$425  
VOSE quarter grand ..... \$255  
VOSE upright ..... \$170  
VOSE upright ..... \$170  
CHICKERING upright ..... \$115  
CHICKERING upright ..... \$115  
KRAMER & BACH upright ..... \$100  
WIM. HOUKNE & SONS upright ..... \$125  
CHICKERING upright ..... \$125  
JEWETT upright ..... \$200  
HARDMAN upright ..... \$85  
BRIGHT upright ..... \$85  
MILTON upright ..... \$150  
LAFARGE upright ..... \$175

The above pianos carry the usual VOSE guarantee, EASY TERMS. The largest stock of renting pianos in Boston at lowest prices. Out-of-town correspondence solicited.

160 Boylston Street

## REAL ESTATE

SUMMER COTTAGE FOR SALE—On Newfound Lake, N. H., 100 miles from Boston; 8 rooms and large unfinished attic; hot and cold water; bath; cellar; fire place; hard wood floors; broad piazzas; fine grove; over 2 acres; on main road to White Mountains; secluded, unsurpassed location; handy to all conveniences; 3 miles from train; on stage line; two minutes from post office; furnished. For quick sale, \$2000. Address D-10, Monitor office.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—FLORIDA LAND, 80 acres nicely situated, corner on nice 40 acre timber; would make a beautiful home; \$30 per acre for land; \$500 for timber. Address A. M. GROSVENOR, Casselton, N. D.

The Parker arrived at Delaware Breakwater.

The Monaghan, Sterett and Flusser arrived at Savannah.

The Stewart, from Mare Island to San Diego.

The Glacier arrived at Tiburon, Cal.

The Michigan arrived at the New York yard.

The New Orleans, from Ensensada to Mazatlan.

The Denver arrived at Santa Barbara.

The Wilmington, from Amoy to Swato.

The Benham placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 20.

## Notes

Naval committees of Congress are giving considerable attention to the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, that the number of chaplains in the navy be increased from 24 to 48, and that provision be made for 40 welfare secretaries.

In the event favorable action is taken, Secretary Daniels will assign 23 chaplains to shore duty, and 25 chaplains and all 40 of the welfare secretaries to sea duty.

Following will be shore duty assignments: Four training stations 8; five prisons and disciplinary barracks, 5; naval academy, 1; sailors' home Philadelphia, 1; naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., 1; three navy yards and hospitals—Washington, New York and Norfolk, 3, and Olongapo, Guam, Samoa and Guantanamo, 4.

Following will be the sea assignments: Atlantic fleet (21 battleships), 11 chaplains, 10 secretaries; Atlantic reserve fleet (14 battleships and armored cruisers), three chaplains, three secretaries; Atlantic torpedo flotilla (one tender, one flagship and 30 destroyers), one chaplain, one secretary; Pacific fleet (four armored cruisers), two chaplains, two secretaries; Pacific reserve fleet (two armored cruisers, one battleship, six cruisers), two chaplains, four secretaries; Asiatic fleet (three cruisers, two gunboats, one transport and two tenders for torpedo boats and submarines), three chaplains, five secretaries; Pacific torpedo flotilla (one tender and 10 boats), one chaplain, one secretary; Atlantic submarine flotilla (three tenders and 5 boats), one chaplain, one secretary; Pacific submarine flotilla (two tenders and 10 boats), a chaplain, one secretary; 12 cruisers and large gunboats on cruising duty, no chaplains, 12 secretaries.

DENTAL practice for sale; fine equipment for less than invoice if taken at once; will run over \$4000 per yr.; good reason for selling. Ad. Dr. E. R. HOLSON, Oakland, Ia.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING  
JOHN A. COLLICOTT—Second hand dynamo and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 108 Oliver st., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET  
RIVERBANK COURT  
TO LET—(Unfurnished 2-room apartment; bath; facing Charles river. Apply at office or telephone Brookline 458.

ROOMS  
GAINSBOROUGH ST., 107, Suite 2—Large, sunny room, \$4 per week. Care H. desired.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM, steam heat and bath, near Boylston and Mass. ave. Address D-12, Monitor office.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.  
REAL ESTATE  
WE HAVE FOR SALE  
A piece of ground situated on West Church street, in Champaign, at 1000; the lot is on the corner and has a frontage of 82 ft. on Church street and 143 ft. on the side street; concrete sidewalks on both streets and best of drainage; the street car passes on Church street. F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, Champaign, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES  
FORD CARS  
E. V. KIRBY, Agent, URBANA, ILL.

DENTISTS  
W. H. KARCHER  
DEPARTMENT  
First National Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

PIANOS  
CHICKERING & SONS and other grades. ECOLLSTON'S MUSIC STORE, Champaign, Ill.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS  
CANTON CAFE  
MONSIEUR JOY, Prop.  
Over 40 Main St., Champaign, Ill.

CREAMERIES  
DIRECT FROM CHURN TO YOU. Twin City Creamery butter. Ask your Grocer, Champaign, Ill.

GARAGES  
HERRICK AND STOLTEY  
GARAGE  
Champaign, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS may send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 405, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—

Jersey Petticoates  
With detachable flounces at greatly reduced prices. WHITE M. E. C. F. R. 2 D. (WASHABLE) JERSEY SKIRT, TIGHT TOPS, double headed and 2 white flounces of embroidery (beaded). ALL FOR \$5.00

Equivalent to 2 Petticoates.  
We have never made this offer before and do so now to keep our force of stitchers fully employed during January. We reserve the right to withdraw this offer at any time. Our stock of embroideries is limited.

Knights & Co.  
7 TEMPLE PLACE  
"WOLMANCO" HOUSEHOLD APRONS  
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HANNA & BROS., 205 Washington Arcade. 		<b>GRAND RAPIDS (Continued)</b> IN OUR ART DEPARTMENT we are showing a full assortment of the very latest styles in the famous Royal To- ilet Package Goods, comprising all the desirable stamped novelties of the sea- son. We have also on sale many of our own stamped novelties. L. FRIEDMAN & CO. In the town "The hour the best looks use." LILY WHITE FLOORS INSURANCE—EDWARD H. HOLMES, 163 Michigan Trust Building, Citizens Phone 1200. INSURANCE—MRS. E. M. CRAFT, 807 Michigan Trust bldg. Cus. Tel.-Office, 6445; Res., 34915. INVESTMENTS—HOWE, SNOW, CORRI- GAN & BERTLES—Let your savings earn 6%—\$100.00 bonds—first mortgage tax exempt. Michigan Trust bldg. JEWELRY, Diamonds, Watches, Silverware J. C. HEKNER JEWELRY CO., 114 Monroe Avenue. LADIES' TAILOR—A. W. WEGUSSEN Our new goods for Spring Season will be the finest ever shown. All of the very latest creations of imported and domestic silks and wools. W. W. 100. DISC on all orders placed during JANUARY. 145 Fulton St. E. LADIES' WEAR Suits, Coats, Dresses, Fur and Millinery prices reduced on all lines. EMPIRE CLOAK & SUIT CO., 323 Monroe ave. LEWIS ELECTRIC COMPANY Motors, Manda Lamps, Wiring LINEN SALE—During January, 10 to 33.33% Discount on all linen, white goods, sheets, bed spreads, etc. WURZ- BURG'S LINEN STORE. MEN'S WEAR "That's just a little different." GANNON-PAINE CO. MANICURING—BERTHA BAUMGART Sole Agent for Sutton's Seeds 27 Porter Bldg. Citz. 3326, Bell M 584. MID-WINTER SALE of Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats, 20% to 33% discount. CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON CO. OFFICE SUPPLIES—Everything for the Office—Furniture, Filing Devices, Sta- tionery. HARRY OFFICE SUPPLY CO. PAUL STEKETEE & SONS DRY GOODS Linens needed? Then, if money saving is an object to you, profit by our spe- cial offering. PHOTOGRAPHY THE FRYETT'S POPULAR STUDIO 17 Monroe ave. Phone Citz. 5901. PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS, VICTROLAS THE HERRICK PIANO COMPANY, New Location 35 10th Ave., N. W. PLUMBING—General Repairing, Estimates furnished. MEIR PLUMBING CO., 142 E. Fulton St., Both phones 303. PRINTING, Blank Books, Ruled Sheets, Rubber Stamps, Loose Leaf Systems. THE TISCH-HINE COMPANY. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE— Koolin & Schilling, 541 5th Mich. Trust Bldg., City. Phone 1211-1R. Bell Main 3620. SHAMPOOING and Manicuring—Bossler's Hair Shop, mfrs. of artistic hair. 200 Monroe ave. Tel. Bell 4430, Citizens 2004. SHOES HANAN & SONS, PURITAN WELCH-ATKINSON SHOE CO. TIMBER LANDS Bought and sold in large and small tracts Write J. B. POSTON COMPANY 315 Murray Building. WALL PAPER—PAINTS Artist Materials and Picture Framing HEYSTER & CANFIELD CO. WYOMING PARK Grand Ridge, most beautiful Suburb. S. H. WILSON & CO. Owners and Builders 		<b>WINNIPEG</b> ARCHITECTS JORDAN AND OVER 47 Canada Bldg. CONSULTING ENGINEERS MCKENZIE & MERRILL Mining, Civil, Geological Industrial Reports and Estimates 207-9 Somerset Bldg. Phone Main 1333 DYING, CLEANING, PRESSING THE CLEANERS Cor. Jessie and Johnson. Phone F. R. 3006 FAMILY BUTCHER Prime Meats GEORGE RICHARDS 634 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg FLORIST—A. R. ORMISTON Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over Western Canada Telephone E. 744 GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Sas- katchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McLEOD BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage ave. and 286 Edmonston st. Phone Main 1814-1812 and 481. INVESTMENTS. 7% UNITS. The problem of investment solved. S. M. O'NEILL, 512, 514 Notre Dame Bldg. Phone Main 4593. JEWELERS & DIAMOND MERCHANTS O. B. KNIGHT & CO. 361 Portage Area Winnipeg LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL and Millinery of Ladies' and Men's High Grade Fur, FAIR- WEATHER & CO. LIMITED, 307-9 Portage Ave. Winnipeg. 		<b>WINNIPEG (Continued)</b> LUMBER DEALERS J. D. MCARTHUR CO., LIMITED 1000 Princess Street and Higgins Avenue Yards: Princess Street and Higgins Avenue PARKETT SWEEPING COMPOUND Floor Oil, Floor Oils, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Flakes, PARKETT-WHITE LTD., Winnipeg, Canada. PLUMBING and HEATING REINARTO PLUMBING CO. LTD. 276 Fort Street Phone Main 1339 RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S, Phoenix Bldg., cor. North Dame and Princess Sts. Phone Gerry 2516 WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO., 211 Rupert St. Phone G. 3003, Win- nipeg, Canada. 		<b>VICTORIA</b> BANKS—THE QUEBEC BANK—General Banking business transacted. Savings Department. BARNER SHOP 1906 Oak Bay Avenue A. H. ADAMS. BUILDER and CONTRACTOR Houses for Sale—Plans prepared. A. C. Vestgate 1315 Yates St. Phone 5308-L. CAFE and LUNCH COUNTER—Up to and down stairs. TIGER & WHEELER, 633 Yates St. CARTAGE—Transfer and furniture mov- ing, also coal and wood dealers. VICTO- RIA CARTAGE CO., 1318 Wharf St. CLOTHING—FARLIT, FIT-BITE—Fur- nishings, RICHARDSON & STEPHEN, 1413 Government St., Victoria. Vancouver, West Westminster. FIRE INSURANCE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE—C. A. Karsenbach, 524 Sar- yard Bldg., Cheapest—Safest—Best. Tel. 1897. FLORIST—A. J. WOODWARD Sole Agent for Sutton's Seeds 616 Fort Street. FOOTWEAR of a High Grade; ENGLISH and AMERICAN, CATHARTS, Pem- erton Bldg., 401 Fort St. GORDON LIMITED, 720 Yates St. Fine Dry Goods and Wearing Apparel. For Women and Children HENRY BROTHERS—Dealers in fancy and staple groceries. Prompt delivery and lowest prices. Oak Bay Ave. LADIES' exquisite wearing apparel from abroad and domestic fashion centers. FINCH & FINCH, 717-719 Yates St. LAUNDRY—THE VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 941 North Park St., Phone 172. LAUNDRY—New Method Laundry, Ltd., "QUALITY LAUNDERS" 1015-17 No. Park St., Phone 2200 MILLINERY MISS C. S. SHANNON, Corner Fort and Douglas Sts. REAL ESTATE and FINANCIAL AGENTS, GREEN & BURDICK BROS., Ltd., Insurance, Victoria, B. C. REAL ESTATE—BURDICK BROS., Ltd. Reports furnished on property in Brit- ish Columbia. 620 Douglas St. REPORTS, HILL, DUNCAN, LIMITED Jewelers and Diamond Merchants Victoria, B. C. TAILORING—Importer of High Grade Woollens, P. M. LINKLATER, 1114 Broad St. WEILER BROS. Ltd., Complete House Furnishers Cor. Government and Broughton Sts. W. R. VAUGHAN 704-706 B. C. Permanent Bldg. 		<b>OTTAWA</b> STEWART & CO., 34 Rideau Street. MASSON'S WEAR SHOES 		<b>TORONTO</b> REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2464 Queen East. Choice Real Estate Invest- ments, beach properties. Phone Beach 512. ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, SYSTEMS— McDonald, Campbell & Co., Accountants, Auditors, System Experts. P. O. Box 441. 		<b>VANCOUVER</b> A. SCOTT, BROKER, 404 Homer St. Businesses, Investments, mortgages, insur- ance and city property. MEN'S FURNISHINGS and HATS SOUTHERN & MCINTYRE, 30 Carroll Street, near Westminster tram office. REAL ESTATE—COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1116 Granville st., Investments residen- tial and business property; estates man- aged; mortgages. 	

"We Have Received  
More Results"

from the small advertising that we have placed in your publication than from any other newspaper advertising we have done. We have at least been able to attribute the results directly to this advertising, inasmuch as many of the customers who have favored us with their business have called our attention particularly to the fact that they have noticed our advertisement in your paper.

We would be pleased to recommend this method of advertising to any interested, and can assure you of our appreciation of the results obtained from the small investment which we have made with you.

This was the experience of a hardware dealer in California who regularly advertises in these

SHOPS OF QUALITY

columns.  
Is it not fair to presume that you will be as well satisfied if you use this method of making yourself and your business known to a good class of buyers?



# Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities

Centrally located business property has just changed hands whereby Loren D. Towle has sold the new publicity building numbered 40-44 Bromfield street. The building is nine stories and is of steel frame fireproof construction, containing three stories on the first floor and about 100 offices on the floors above. The building has been erected on the site of the old Bromfield Street M. E. church, which was razed last February, and has made a marked improvement in the appearance of Bromfield street. The building was only finished the first of November, but is already entirely occupied on the first floor and a large portion of the offices are under lease to high grade tenants. The Pilgrim Publicity Association, for whom the building was named, occupy a large portion of the sixth floor in the building. The land consists of 5828 square feet and was assessed last April for \$367,200. The building has not yet been assessed. The purchasers are Frank E. Simpson et al.

In connection with the above transaction, Frank E. Simpson et al. have transferred to Loren D. Towle, the six-story stone and brick mercantile building located at 109-181 Congress street. The total assessed value of the building is \$244,800, of which \$174,800 is in the 11,852 square feet of land. H. J. Russell was the broker in both of these transactions.

A large sale of property on Summer street has just been completed through the office of Burroughs & DuBois, full particulars of which are printed in another part of this paper.

## BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

One of the largest sales of vacant land in the city that has taken place for some time has just gone to record, whereby William J. Stober conveyed to Thomas H. Connolly 238,000 square feet of land bounded by Huntington avenue, Wait and Hillside streets, assessed for \$83,300, with a frontage of 355 feet on the avenue, 335 feet on Wait street and 450 feet on Hillside street. It is the intention of the purchaser to build upon the property at once, also improve several new streets. The brokers in the transaction were Guy D. Tobey representing the grantor, and Victor Kaufman, the grantee.

The large brick block consisting of 20 apartments and four stores, corner of Mountfort and St. Mary's streets, Boston, has been sold by Alice M. Connolly to Charles P. Upton. The property is assessed for \$32,000, unfinished, being \$8200 on the 4674 square feet of land and \$24,800 on the building. The brokers were Victor Kaufman, representing the grantor, and Guy D. Tobey representing the buyer.

## WEST ROXBURY SALES

The property No. 12 Preston road, being a new two-family house, together with lot which contains 4452 square feet, has been conveyed from John A. Hovey to Windsor R. Porter. The property being new is not assessed yet. The broker was William D. R. Porter.

Joseph Colombo has purchased from Adam Dorr 4650 square feet of land fronting on Mt. Hope street, near Canterbury street, taxed for \$200. He also bought the adjoining 5076 square feet fronting on Berry street from Ernestine Volks. This parcel is assessed on \$400 valuation.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Edward W. Foster has sold to Samuel Carro, who resold to Ida Feinstein two frame dwelling houses off Blue Hill avenue in Dorchester, assessed for \$11,000, and the 12,450 square feet of land carries an additional \$1800.

Stanley W. Richardson and another have sold to Samuel Haworth a parcel of vacant land on Grampan way, extending through to Savin Hill park, containing 5284 square feet, which is assessed for \$800.

## SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Charles A. Burnham of Newtonville has purchased 9404 square feet of land from J. N. W. Farnham and Frank R. Farnham, trustees under the will of David S. Farnham, fronting on Allerton road, Newton Highlands, and will at once commence the erection of a house for his own occupancy.

Emma L. James of Newton Center has sold a lot of land fronting on Avondale road. Newton Center containing 4510 square feet to E. E. Orrell, Jr., of Newton Center, who is now building a residence for his own occupancy.

Ada B. Davis has purchased for investment 6000 square feet of land on Winona street, Auburndale, from Lillian M. Jones of Newton Highlands. William J. Cozens was the broker in all these transactions.

## STATE COLLEGE OF MINNESOTA MAY SUPERVISE FARMS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The plan to give the state agricultural college supervision of the farms operated in connection with state institutions under the immediate jurisdiction of the board of control will be discussed at the quarterly conference of the board with the superintendent, to be held at the capitol Feb. 3, says the Dispatch.

The scheme was outlined several months ago, the general plan being to get the cooperation of the farm school experts in the management of these properties. It is believed that if such supervision is given the farms will be able to produce nearly everything needed in foodstuffs for the state institutions at a minimum cost. Each farm has an experienced manager but there is little if any general supervision.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 146, rear, cor. Brinsley st., ward 20; S. W. Blagden; brick and iron auto storage.

Manthorne rd., 92, ward 22; Arthur F. O. O'Leary; James G. Hutchins; frame dwelling.

Orion st., 30, ward 1; Manuel B. Thomas; Harry Chisholm; frame dwelling.

Boston st., 123, ward 16; W. H. Hardy; Stebbins and Watkins; frame dwelling.

Washington st., 475, cor. Cowing st., ward 22; Home Building Co.; frame dwelling.

North st., 70-72, ward 6; Ezra Palmer est.; alter stores and mfg.

Hillside Park av., 39, ward 19; J. B. Mulvey; alter store.

Harvard st., 45, ward 5; City of Boston; alter school.

Caul st., 146, ward 8; Est. of Wm. K. Porter; alter stores and offices.

Beard st., 15, and 24 Kingston st., ward 7; A. W. Perry; lease, C. H. Blackwell; alter stores and offices.

Hanover st., 40, lots 1, 2; E. D. Codman et al.; trustees, alter mercantile.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Walter L. Van Kleeck to Julia M. Marsh est., Columbus av., q. 1.

William J. Koch, trustee, to William J. Koch, Washington st., d. 850.

Julia M. Marsh est., to William J. Koch, Washington st., d. 850.

Fannie Goodman, trustee, to Fannie Goodman, Bradford and Wilkes st., d. 850.

Julia M. Marsh est., to Fannie Goodman, Bradford and Wilkes st., d. 850.

Walter L. Van Kleeck to 10,000.

SOUTH BOSTON

Frank J. Wenzler to Emma Schreffl, Eighth st., q. 1.

Esther P. Connolly to city of Boston, D st., q. 1.

Sidney A. Wilbur to Dora E. Varney, Bolton st., q. 1.

EAST BOSTON

Ida Feinstein to Samuel Carro, Chelsea st., q. 1.

William P. Barker et al. to Raffaele Lepasso, Rockingham st., w. 1.

ROXBURY

Edward F. Glavin et al. to Elizabeth J. Glavin, Cabot st., q. 1.

Stanley W. Richardson, to Elizabeth J. Glavin, Cabot st., d. 800.

Benjamin P. Hill to city of Boston, Sachin st., w. 1.

DORCHESTER

Edward W. Foster to Samuel Carro, Evelyn st., q. 1.

Samuel Carro to Ida Feinstein, Evelyn st., q. 1.

Stanley W. Richardson et al. to Samuel Haworth, Grampan way and Savin Hill pk., w. 1.

Louis S. White to Stanley W. Richardson, Grampan way and Savin Hill pk., w. 1.

Michael J. Connors to Alice A. Connors, Hollingsworth st., 2 lots; q. 1.

John E. Varney to Lewis Edley, Parkman st., q. 1.

Calvin J. Capen, trustee, to Thomas Sims, Dullgren st., d. 850.

WEST ROXBURY

John A. Hovey to Windsor R. Porter, Preston rd., w. 1.

John A. Hovey to Joseph Colombo, Mt. Hope st., w. 1.

Ernestine Volk to Joseph Colombo, Berry st., q. 1.

BRIGHTON

Silas Pennell to Eva Pennell, Harvard st., q. 1.

Natella D. Gore to Robert F. Devoir, Hooker st., q. 1.

Robert F. Devoir to Natella D. Gore, near Haskell st., w. 1.

CHELSEA

S. Arthur Shaw to Jacob Littman, Carter st., q. 1.

George E. Nott to William Williams, Fourth st., w. 1.

REVERE

Willard Welch Revere Co. to Luigi Tasano et al., Curtis and Clark sts., q. 1.

David A. Yull to Thomas S. Wall, Mill st., q. 1.

Thomas S. Wall to Hub Real Estate Corp., Mill st., q. 1.

NEW SACRAMENTO

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING NOW BEING USED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association was dedicated recently. The services were held in the gymnasium, in which about 1000 men, women and children gathered, says the Union.

The services marked the opening of a week's program, which is arranged to afford an opportunity to all to see the results of the campaign in 1911 in which \$163,000 was subscribed to aid the association work. The speech of dedication was made by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of San Francisco. The building represents a total investment of \$275,000. The building cost \$145,000, furnishings \$30,000, and the lot is valued at \$100,000.

The building is five stories high, in addition to the basement and sub-basement. The frontage on Fifth street is 100 feet, and on J street 80 feet, covering the entire lot on the northeast corner of Fifth and J streets, a portion of which was the site of the former building.

HETCH-HETCHY WATER PROJECT TO BE PUSHED

SAN FRANCISCO—The finance committee of the supervisors at a conference recently with City Engineer O'Shaughnessy and City Attorney Long relative to Hetch-Hetchy affairs agreed that the city had done all that the law required with reference to the acceptance of the Hetch-Hetchy grant and that no time should be lost in proceeding with construction work, says the Chronicle.

The city engineer reported that not more than half a dozen men had been employed in the Hetch-Hetchy region, pending the result of the contest over the congressional grant, and that these men were engaged mainly in marking out routes for roads.

The finance committee requested him to immediately prepare plans of the work to be performed, so that operations in the valley may be hastened, and he said that this would be done.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

Firm prices marked the slight business at T wharf today. Fresh fish continues scarce. Only three vessels were in today, the steam trawler Crest having 24,900 pounds, schooners W. M. Goodspeed 5000, and Jorgina 1000. Quotations per hundredweight to dealers: Steak cod \$10.50, market cod \$5.50, haddock \$8.75, pollock \$5.75, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$5.75.

Not one vessel reached Gloucester today. Even the gill netters failed to produce fish, not having gone out Wednesday. The steamer City of Gloucester remained at Boston Wednesday owing to her late start for Boston. No trip was made today.

Live lobsters packed in 380 cases reached port today from Yarmouth, N. S., aboard the steamer Boston. They were consigned to local dealers.

Steamship City of Edinburgh, from Calcutta, which was due here several days ago, has been reported at Halifax, where she is filling her bunkers with coal to resume the passage here. Adverse conditions caused the bunker supply to rapidly diminish. She has a \$1,000,000 cargo.

After a passage of 35 days from Lisbon, the Italian steamship Oceano, a freighter, arrived at New York today in tow of the steamer Elizabeth.

It is expected that the two-masted schooner Gen. Adelbert Ames, from which coast guards on Cape Cod rescued the captain and crew yesterday, will be a total loss. The vessel is reported as breaking up rapidly. The vessel is of 425 tons net, built at Camden, Me., in 1881.

Leaving Halifax today, the new Cunarder Andania is due here late tomorrow afternoon. She is bringing 94 cabin and 204 steerage passengers for Boston from Liverpool and Queenstown. Several others are disembarked at Halifax.

Two cabin passengers, Dr. William Siddons of Liverpool, and J. Milson, left port this afternoon aboard the British steamer Sagamore, Captain Fenton, for Liverpool. Dr. Siddons is making a round trip in the vessel. The Sagamore was filled with freight, her list including 110,000 bushels wheat, 2000 sacks flour, 1000 bales of cotton, and much general cargo.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs. Osabaw, Jacksonville; Comus, New Orleans; Berlin, Gnosna and Naples; Comanche, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Dallington, Antilla; Farman, St. Jago; Matilde, Sagua; Raum, Frontera; Perugia, Mediterranean ports; Elizabeth, twg str Oceano (former Galveston via Norfolk for Aarhus, and latter from Faro and Lisbon), Sahara, Philadelphia.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21—Sld, strs. Foutera, Port Antonio; Matilda Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown, S. C.; schrs. Millie R. Bohannon, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Ames, New York; Edith H. Symington, Carteret.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. Suverie, Santos, etc.; J. L. Luckenbach, Baltimore; Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico; Alamo, New York.

Sld, 21—Strs. Isabela, San Juan, P. R.; Copcho, New York.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. Carib, Boston; Quantic, Philadelphia; schrs. John B. Biennell, Philadelphia.

Arrd, 20, schrs. Ninetta M. Porcella, Norfolk; Lizzie M. Parsons, Norfolk.

Sld, 21, strs. Tyskland, Colon; Suverie, Baltimore; Mohawk, New York; schrs. Wm E. Downes, Elizabethport; Frank Huckin, Philadelphia; J. Holmes Birdall, Boston.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. Nueces, New York and sailed for Tampa; Colorado, Galveston and left for New York; Mascotte, Port Tampa and sailed for Havana. Sld, str. Gov Cobb, Havana.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 21—Arrd, str. Brighton, Porto Cortez; schrs. Katherine V. Mills, Kingston.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. City of Tampa, Texas City; Agnella, Frontera; Ellis, Mobile; Franklin, New York; Parismina, Boca del Toro via Colon.

Clrd, strs. Cayo Gitan, Arhuviu via Newport News; Maroxyue, Puerto Cortez via Belize and Port Barrios; Benefactor, Liverpool; Conde Wilfredo, Barcelona via Galveston and Havana; Ravn, Barrios via Belize, etc.; Atlantis, Galveston; Senator, Pearl Lagoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TO GET NEW LIBRARY

SAN FRANCISCO—Through the efforts of the Mission Promotion Association the Mission has secured the Carnegie library. It will occupy the vacant lots on Valencia street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, says the Mission Enterprise.

The price to be paid for the site is \$12,500, which will be furnished by an appropriation from the city exchequer by the board of supervisors. The library trustees are authorized to spend \$60,000 for the library building in addition to furnishing it and stocking it with books.

WICHITA PUPILS HEAR ENGINEER

WICHITA, Kan.—In order to encourage interest in mathematics in high school students, Bert C. Wells, city engineer, gave a lecture on the applications of mathematics in engineering at the high school.

Mr. Wells took with him a number of his instruments, such as transit, level, plane table and others. These he used in order to show the pupils some of the problems that arise in ordinary field work. The instruments were explained by means of diagrams on the board, says the Eagle.

## PORT OF BOSTON

### Arrived

Str. Pinar del Rio (Br), Graham, Matanzas.

Str. Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.

Str. Katadin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

Str. M. E. Harper, Smith, Lamberts Point, Va.

Str. Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

### Cleared

Str. Sagamore (Br), Fenton, Liverpool; H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York; Governor Dingle, Clark, Portland.

### Sailed

Strs. Furst Bismarck (Ger), Boulogne and Hamburg; Numidian (Br), Glasgow; Tivives (Br), Port Antonio, Colon and Port Limon; Berwind, New Orleans via Newport News; Pathfinder, Lamberts Point; Nantucket, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; H. F. Dimock, New York; Sagamore (Br), Fenton, Liverpool; Joe Fordney, Baltimore; J. H. Devereaux, Norfolk; Governor Dingle, Portland; steam lighter Herbert, Ipswich; Hercules, Lansevile; tugs James Woolley, twg big Rutherford, Plymouth; Buccanear, Newport News; twg big Sea King; John T. Donohue, Norfolk, twg big Mincio (Ital), Donohue, Norfolk, twg big Gibson, and Tipton, for Sewalls Point; Ontario, New York, twg big Sidney, Western Belle, and Smyrna; Savage, Baltimore, twg big Nos Seven, and 21; Murrell, Norfolk, twg big Beattie; Sommers N. Smith, twg big Fortuna; Astral, New York, twg big S. O. Co. No. 6, and 76; Security, do, twg big 124; Asher J. Hudson, New York; Daniel Willard, do, twg big Albany, Edgewater, and Binghampton; Scranston, do, twg big Waverley and Chenango; Neptune, and Pallas, Beverly; Cumberland, Portsmouth, twg big Nos 23, 27, do, and 15, Portland; Lovisa (Br), Concepcion; Mabel I. Meyers, Rosario; schrs. Ella M. Wiley, Ceylon, Ga.; Horatio G. Foss, Jacksonville, Fla.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs. Osabaw, Jacksonville; Comus, New Orleans; Berlin, Gnosna and Naples; Comanche, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Dallington, Antilla; Farman, St. Jago; Matilde, Sagua; Raum, Frontera; Perugia, Mediterranean ports; Elizabeth, twg str Oceano (former Galveston via Norfolk for Aarhus, and latter from Faro and Lisbon), Sahara, Philadelphia.

### COASTWISE TRAFFIC

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21—Sld, strs. Foutera, Port Antonio; Matilda Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown, S. C.; schrs. Millie R. Bohannon, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Ames, New York; Edith H. Symington, Carteret.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. Suverie, Santos, etc.; J. L. Luckenbach, Baltimore; Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico; Alamo, New York.

Sld, 21—Strs. Isabela, San Juan, P. R.; Copcho, New York.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. Carib, Boston; Quantic, Philadelphia; schrs. John B. Biennell, Philadelphia.

Arrd, 20, schrs. Ninetta M. Porcella, Norfolk; Lizzie M. Parsons, Norfolk.

Sld, 21, strs. Tyskland, Colon; Suverie, Baltimore; Mohawk, New York; schrs. Wm E. Downes, Elizabethport; Frank Huckin, Philadelphia; J. Holmes Birdall, Boston.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. Nueces, New York and sailed for Tampa; Colorado, Galveston and left for New York; Mascotte, Port Tampa and sailed for Havana. Sld, str. Gov Cobb, Havana.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 21—Arrd, str. Brighton, Porto Cortez; schrs. Katherine V. Mills, Kingston.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21—Arrd, strs. City of Tampa, Texas City; Agnella, Frontera; Ellis, Mobile; Franklin, New York; Parismina, Boca del Toro via Colon.

Clrd, strs. Cayo Gitan, Arhuviu via Newport News; Maroxyue, Puerto Cortez via Belize and Port Barrios; Benefactor, Liverpool; Conde Wilfredo, Barcelona via Galveston and Havana; Ravn, Barrios via Belize, etc.; Atlantis, Galveston; Senator, Pearl Lagoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TO GET NEW LIBRARY

SAN FRANCISCO—Through the efforts of the Mission Promotion Association the Mission has secured the Carnegie library. It will occupy the vacant lots on Valencia street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, says the Mission Enterprise.

The price to be paid for the site is \$12,500, which will be furnished by an appropriation from the city exchequer by the board of supervisors. The library trustees are authorized to spend \$60,000 for the library building in addition to furnishing it and stocking it with books.

WICHITA PUPILS HEAR ENGINEER

WICHITA, Kan.—In order to encourage interest in mathematics in high school students, Bert C. Wells, city engineer, gave a lecture on the applications of mathematics in engineering at the high school.

Mr. Wells took with him a number of his instruments, such as transit, level, plane table and others. These he used in order to show the pupils some of the problems that arise in ordinary field work. The instruments were explained by means of diagrams on the board, says the Eagle.

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## WIRELESS REPORTS

(Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston Lightship. To Sable Island, 400; Cape Race, N. F., 530; Nantucket South Shoal Lightship, 125; From American Channel Lightship To Sable Island, 69; Nantucket South Shoal Lightship, 135; Diamond Shoal Lightship, Hatteras, 330.)

SS Majestic (Br), Southampton, etc., for New York, was 928 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10:47 Wednesday; expects to arrive in quarantine early Friday afternoon.

SS Canby (Ger), Genoa, etc., for New York, was 281 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 a. m. Friday.

SS Neckar (Ger), Bremen for New York, was 555 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Graf Waldersee (Ger), Hamburg for New York, was 36 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Carpathia (Br), Flume, etc., for New York, was 273 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 11 a. m. today.

SS Potomac (Br), London for New York, was 648 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Potomac (Br), London for New York, was 648 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Oscar II (Dan), Copenhagen, etc., for New York, was 520 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Prinz Oskar (Ger), Hamburg for Philadelphia, was 223 miles southeast of Cape Race, N. F., at 10 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Osotian (Br), New Orleans for London, was 51 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, N. C., at 10 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Montauk, New York for Puerto Rico, was 53 miles west of Sable Key, Fla., at 10 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Lexington, Boston for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket at 7:25 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Frieda (New York), for Sable, was 29 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Wilfred, Port Arthur for Beverly, was 135 miles east of Cape Hatteras at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Toledo, Sabine for Marcus Hook, was 75 miles east of Sable bar at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Kershaw, Boston for Norfolk, passed Shinnecock at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

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## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailing from New York	Jan. 22	Kalifornia, for New York	Feb. 21
Scharnhorst, for Bremen	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for Bremen	Feb. 21
Laocon, for Naples	Jan. 22	Cameroon, for New York	Feb. 21
St. Louis, for Southampton	Jan. 22	Scandinavian, for Portland	Feb. 21
Polonia, for Queenstown-Glasgow	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for Hamburg	Jan. 2
Niagara, for Havre	Jan. 22	America, for New York	Jan. 2
Celtic, for Genoa	Jan. 22	Armenia, for Philadelphia	Jan. 27
Perugia, for Naples	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for New York	Feb. 10
Minneapolis, for London	Jan. 22	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Feb. 10
Kaiser Franz Joseph I, Algiers	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for New York	Feb. 10
Minneapolis, for London	Jan. 22	Fuerst Bismarck, for Boston	Feb. 10
La Savoie, for Havre	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for Philadelphia	Feb. 10
Adelbert, for Naples-Genoa	Jan. 22	Moltke, for New York	Feb. 10
Campania, for Liverpool	Jan. 22	Graf Waldersee, for New York	Feb. 10
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for Boston	Feb. 10
Oscar II, for Copenhagen	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for New York	Feb. 26
Maestral, for Southampton	Jan. 22	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Feb. 28
Campanella, for Rotterdam	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for Bremen	Feb. 28
Heinrich, for Havre	Jan. 22	Bremen, for New York	Jan. 2
Campanella, for Rotterdam	Jan. 22	Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Feb. 10
Prinz, for Philadelphia	Jan. 22	Barbarossa, for New York	Feb. 10
Campanella, for Rotterdam	Jan. 22	Koenigsminne, Cecilie, for New York	Feb. 10
George Washington, for Bremen	Jan. 22	Prinzessess Cecilie, for New York	Feb. 10
Berlin, for Naples	Jan. 22	Frankfurt, for Boston	Feb. 10
St. Anna, for Philadelphia	Jan. 22	Koenigsminne, Cecilie, for New York	Feb. 10
St. Anna, for Marseilles	Jan. 22	Guineau, for New York	Feb. 21
Xarou, for Naples	Jan. 22	Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Feb. 21
Undine, for Philadelphia	Jan. 22	Bremen, for New York	Feb. 21
Canopic, for Genoa	Jan. 22		



# Stock Market Controlled by the Bulls

## STOCK MARKET SENTIMENT IS STILL BULLISH

Trading in the Specialties Is Much in Evidence and Prices Again Record Good Advances—Some Realizing

### LOCAL STOCKS ARE UP

Bullish influence was much in evidence again today in the early transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

The market was broad and active and the specialties were particularly in demand and advanced well during the first sales. While these were advancing there was some realizing in the leaders.

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Local stocks moved up well during the first sales. Pittsburgh Coal preferred was up 1/4 at the opening at 89 1/2 and moved up to 90 1/2 before midday. Woolworth was off 1/4 at the opening at 97 1/2, and after receding 1/4 further, advanced more than 2 points. Western Union opened unchanged at 63 1/2, advanced to 65 and yielded about a point before midday.

Steel, Reading and Union Pacific fluctuated within a range of less than a point.

There was considerable trading in North Butte on the local exchange but the price showed only a fractional change, holding around 29. New Haven was inclined to ease off. Alaska Gold after opening up 1/4 at 23 1/2, sagged off a good fraction. Agricultural Chemical was up a point at 56.

Substantial gains were made in the New York market by International Harvester, Texas company, Lackawanna and Goodrich.

The tone continued strong in the afternoon, new high points having been reached before the beginning of the last hour. On the local exchange Granby, American Telephone and Greene Cananea were strong.

### WALTHAM TRUST CO. ELECTION

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Waltham Trust Company the following officers and directors were elected:

E. P. Sanderson, president; F. W. Brigham, vice-president; C. J. Fogg, secretary; directors: H. C. Bartlett, F. W. Brigham, F. R. Brown, A. R. Drake, J. J. Flynn, Jr., R. E. Lord, A. H. Paul, F. J. Rutter, E. P. Smith, Ephraim Stearns, S. E. Blanchard, W. E. Bright, C. S. Cobb, J. J. Fogg, J. D. Kelly, J. H. McCusker, Joseph Remick, E. P. Sanderson, C. E. Stearns.

### REDUCTION IN DISCOUNT RATES

LONDON—A reduction of one half of 1 per cent was made by the Bank of England in its minimum rate of discount today. The 4 1/2 per cent rate had been in effect since Jan. 8 last, when it was reduced one half of 1 per cent.

BERLIN—The Imperial Bank of Germany today lowered its minimum rate of discount one half of 1 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent. The 5 per cent rate had been in effect since Dec. 12 last, when it was one half of 1 per cent.

### FOREIGN METALS

LONDON—Best selected copper, £70 5s, up 5s. Pig tin ended strong; spot, £177, up 1d from morning call; futures, £120 5s, up 1d. Spanish pig lead, £20 5s 6d, unchanged. Spelter, £21 12s 6d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s 6d, unchanged.

### WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Allis-Chalm Mfg Co.	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Allis-Chalm Mfg Co.	45 1/2	47	45 1/2	47
Am Ag Chem.	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Manganese	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/4	77
Am Beet Sugar	27	28 1/2	27	28 1/2
Am B S & Fy Co	134	134	134	134
Am Can.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/4	34 1/2
Am Can pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Car Fy.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am Cities pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
Am Cities pf.	65	65	65	65
Am Cotton Oil.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Am H & L.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am H & L pf.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Am Linsseed Oil.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
Am Linsseed Oil pf.	31	31	31	31
Am Locomo. of Cntr.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Locomo. of Cntr.	101	101	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am Smelting.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	102	103 1/2	102	103 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Am Sugar.	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107
Am Sugar pf.	113	113	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123
Am Woolen pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Writing Pp pf.	17	17	17	17
Anacanda.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atchafson.	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2
At Coast Line.	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2
At. Coast. Loc.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
At. Coast. Loc.	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Beth Steel.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37	37 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Brooklyn R T.	92	92 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/4
Brooklyn Union.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
At. Petrol.	27	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
At. Petrol pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Pacific.	213	213 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2
Am Pacific pf.	67	67	67	67
C C & S L pf.	67	67	67	67
Cent Leather.	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68
Ch. M & S Paul.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Ch. M & S P pf.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Ch. M & S P pf.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Ch. M & Alton pf.	13	13	13	13
Ch. M & Alton pf.	16	16	16	16
Ch. M & St West.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Ch. M & St Wpf.	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Ch. M & N West.	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4
Colorado Fuel.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Col Southern.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Col Southern 1st pf.	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Col Southern 1st pf.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Corn Prod.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	69	69	69	69
Dell & Lack.	395	402	395	402
Electric.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2
Electric 1st pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Electric 2nd pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Electric 2nd pf.	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Electric Chemical.	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Electric Chemical.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147	147 1/2







# Leading Events in Athletic World

## BOSTON A. A. TO PLAY WANDERERS SEVEN FROM N. Y.

Return of Foster to Championship Form Is Expected Greatly to Strengthen the Famous Unicorn Club Team Tonight

### HOW THEY LINE UP

Followers of hockey in Greater Boston will get an opportunity to judge of the relative strength of the Boston Athletic Association and the teams of the Amateur Hockey League of New York this evening when the strong Unicorn seven faces the Wanderers Hockey Club of New York in the Boston Arena.

The Boston team has not played a game in 10 days and is in prime condition to show its best form. Coach Alfred Winsor has had the men in daily practice with the Harvard varsity team and the men have shown a marked improvement in their playing.

Newton Foster has rounded into form during the past week and this form greatly strengthens the B. A. A. seven, for with Huntington, Canterbury and Foster all in fine shape the Back Bay club is one of the hardest in the country for an opposing team to score on. The practice last week against Harvard was a great help to the B. A. A. forward line, which is now playing together better than it has at any time this season.

Claffy, Paton, Smith and McGrath of the Wanderers forward line will show the hockey fans in this city some of the greatest speed they have seen this season. Every man on the New Yorkers' rush line is an exceptionally clever skater and handles the stick well. Although Kinsella and Ammond are not as capable as a pair of outer defensive men as Huntington and Foster they are nevertheless effective men and very hard workers.

The Wanderers recently defeated the Cleveland Hockey Club so that a victory for B. A. A. tonight will place it well up in United States hockey circles. The lineup follows:

BOSTON A. A.	WANDERERS
Osmond, L. W.	E. W. Claffy
Hicks, C.	E. W. Claffy
Clifford, F.	E. W. Claffy
Font, R. W.	E. W. Claffy
Huntington, C. P.	E. W. Claffy
Foster, N.	E. W. Claffy
Canterbury, G.	E. W. Claffy

## BROOKLINE H. S. BEATS HARVARD 1917 SWIMMERS

Brookline high school swimming team defeated the Harvard freshmen at the Brookline swimming pool Wednesday afternoon by the score of 32½ points to 29½ points. Leo Handy of the winning team was the star performer of the meet, and won first place in two of the events. Handy, who holds the 220 yards intercollegiate title and three New England championships, although matched against men older and heavier than himself, won the events easily.

In the 100-yard swim there was considerable excitement, although at no time in the race did the other contestants have an opportunity to overtake the fast Brookline high school boy. His time for the course was 1m. 3-5s. Handy also won the 220 yard swim.

Jouanet of Brookline, holder of the interscholastic diving championship won easily in this event, outclassing all the other performers, and exhibiting unusual form and skill. Bowditch of Brookline was second and Jackson of Harvard won third place.

## CALIFORNIA HAS NINE VETERANS

BERKELEY, Cal.—With no less than nine veterans among those eligible for the University of California baseball team this spring prospects of turning out one of the best nines that have ever represented this university are considered very good at the present time. Coach Schaeffer will be in charge of the men.

Last fall about 100 of the men who hope to make the team and had not previously played on a varsity team, had working-out under the coach and several of them showed considerable promise. The veterans who are again trying for places are: Captain Rubke, Sebastian, Webb, Glenn, Chapman, Young, Dodson, Shepherd and Adair.

**BEDIENT TO SIGN WITH BOSTON**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Although he had received a good financial offer from the Buffalo Federal league baseball club, Hugh Bedient has announced his decision to sign up again with the Boston American league team.

**PLAN NEW LEAGUE NEXT WEEK**  
BROCKTON, Mass.—A meeting of those interested in the forming of a southern New England baseball league will be held in Taunton or Providence, R. I., next week. It is planned to elect a president and secretary at that time and select the circuit.

**HARVARD TRIALS TODAY**  
Owing to adverse conditions, the Harvard relay trials scheduled for Wednesday were postponed, and will be run off this afternoon if possible.

## EXPECT BATTLE IN COURTS OVER BALL CONTRACTS

Federal League Notifies Nationals It Will Legally Contest Signing of Any of Its Players

CHICAGO—That the decisive battle of the baseball war of 1914 may be fought in a federal court is today the opinion of those in close touch with Federal league affairs, following the serving of notice that that league would fight any attempt of clubs in organized ball to sign their players.

Legality of the reserve clause in the contracts of National and American leagues will be the point over which the contest will be made, but when or where it will start is not made public.

Announcement of the signing of William Killifer by the Philadelphia Nationals was made soon after President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league had warned the Quaker City club that the Federals would contest if Killifer and Brennan were signed with it, that it looked to the Federal league men like the formal picking up of the gauntlet.

Federal leaguers declare themselves so confident that the reserve clause will be held illegal, that they predicted a grand scramble for signed ball players as soon as a court decision is made.

"If it comes to bidding for players we will be as strong as anybody," said Charles Weeghman, president of the Chicago Federals.

"Organized ball knows it has no legal right to sign our ball players," said Manager Tinker of the local club. "It merely wants to tie them up so they can't play with us."

Neither Weeghman nor Tinker would say whether court action would precede or follow actual participation in games by Killifer.

## G. I. GARDNER '14 NAMED CAPTAIN AT DARTMOUTH

Elected to Lead Green Gymnasium Team, and F. H. Colby '14 Is Chosen as Manager

HANOVER, N. H.—G. I. Gardner '14 has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity gymnasium team and F. H. Colby '14 has been chosen manager, and E. C. Lamson '15 treasurer.

Plans are being made for an exhibition to be given at Phillips Exeter Academy, late in March. Besides the trip to Exeter, the team plans a dual meet away from Hanover, though definite arrangements have not been made.

In addition to these trips, three events here are planned. Of these, two will be exhibitions, one during the winter carnival and the other in March. A dual meet with some other college is also possible.

The team will be strengthened next month when L. J. Murphy '16 reenters college. Murphy is an expert club swinger and may be counted on as a sure point winner in a meet.

About 15 men are now practicing daily under the direction of Coach Kaney in preparation for the coming events.

## KIVIAT VICTOR AT ELKS GAMES

PATERSON, N. J.—Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. won the Elks Derby at 1000 yards, the principal event at the Elks indoor athletic games held here Wednesday night. Kiviat finished five yards ahead of O. De Gruchy of the New York A. C., who was the same distance in front of Oscar Hedlund of the Boston A. A. The winner's time was 2m. 17-2-5s.

John Eller of the Irish-American A. C., an Olympic runner, equaled the world's indoor record of 72-6s. in the 60-yard hurdles. In the 60-yard sprint Alvah T. Mayer, I. A. A. C., equaled the American indoor record of 82-5s.

T. J. Halpin of Boston did not have a chance to show what he was capable of over the 300-yard route. He was interfered with on the turns so badly that he was forced out of the race.

## PACIFIC COAST WANTS BIG ARCHERY CONTEST IN 1915

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Archers all over this state are taking much interest in the plan proposed to get the National Archery Association of the United States to hold its national championship tournament on the Pacific coast in 1915, either at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition or in this city should it not be convenient to have the event at the exposition grounds.

Several years ago archery was very popular in this state and the sport has been growing more and more popular of late until now it seems to be at its height in this section of the country. There are a number of clubs and many individual archers who would welcome the chance of taking part in a national tournament, but have not been able to do so on account of the great distance to the East.

Those who are putting forward the plan to have the event in California bring forth the fact that a national

## RATIONAL GOLF By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The following editorial from Golf of the World will be of interest to the people of this country as it is a sketch of some one we all admired during his recent visit to the United States:

Our resources as regards young golfers of promise are not so extensive that we can afford to make good the deficiencies of other countries, and it is excellent news that Wilfrid E. Reid has resolved to resist the temptations which have been held out to him to settle in America. He had three very attractive offers of posts in the United States, and as he has two wealthy cousins in Philadelphia and a brother-in-law in Cleveland, O., while another brother-in-law, Louis Teller, has recently taken himself to America to pursue his profession there, it would hardly have been surprising if Reid had decided to make himself at home in a land in which he already had several relatives, especially as the financial enticements were exceedingly alluring. However, he has determined to stay at Banstead Downs, where he has been located for 8½ years, so that another English player of splendid possibilities is preserved from the grasp of the dollar-bedecked hand.

As a teacher of the game Reid deservedly enjoys a distinguished reputation, and as a player the only attribute of the truly great golfer in which he is lacking is physique. On the links, as in other places where people struggle for supremacy at games, it is true that the good big man will generally beat the good little man, and it is an interesting fact that most of the leading professional golfers are of powerful build. Still, Taylor was a featherweight in his younger days, and Duncan even now is wiry rather than muscular, although there can be no question as to his ability to hit very hard. Vardon is the beau ideal of an athlete; his build is perfect for any sport (or any picture), and he could hardly have helped excelling at the game which he made a specialty. Braid and Ray and Massy are giants. Reid is a pocket edition of Vardon, wanting in just that power which the latter, with his proportionately disposed 13 stone puts into his shots. But Reid has a good deal of time; he has been before the public for so many years that it comes as a surprise to find, on referring to the annual, that he is now only just turned 29 years of age.

He is essentially the kind of golfer whom we would call dapper. There is something particularly spruce about the way in which he hits his shots. It is in keeping with his personality and his department, his conversation and his equipment. He is a happy mixture of unaffected heartiness and daintiness. Up to the present, Reid has not done all that he might have been expected to accomplish at golf, but, among many creditable things, he has won the Midland championship more than once, represented England against Scotland about half a dozen times, and tied with Harry Vardon for first place in the southern professional competition for the "Footing Bee" cup at a time when the cream of the paid players were in the field. On that occasion, Vardon did a record round of 72 in the morning as against Reid's 77, and the latter started his afternoon round with an 8. From that point, however, his golf was perfect, and after being about eight strokes to the bad with 16 holes to play, he made up all his holes.

Reid is very interesting when he becomes reminiscent about his early days at Nottingham, where he learned his game on the Bulwell Forest course. At that time nearly all the artisans in the district were miners, and desperately keen they were on golf. Many of them subsequently became professionals, but others remained in the ranks of amateurs, and Reid considers that such men as Ned Elliott, Sam Smith, Jim Leatherhead, Ralph Harrison, Sam Anthony, J. L. White, senior, and W. Button, senior, would have compared favorably with any amateurs of their day if they had sought fame in the higher walks of golfing rivalry. Reid has taken part in some great three-generation battles with his father and grandfather, the last mentioned of whom at an age nearing 80, could go round Bulwell forest in few more strokes than the number of his years. Truly may Nottingham claim to be a famous nursery of the game.

## PENNSYLVANIA IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH VETERANS

Athletes Who Won 19 of the 24 Points Scored by Red and Blue in 1913 Are After Positions Again This Year

### TWO 1912 MEN BACK

PHILADELPHIA—With men who won 19 of the 24 points scored in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship track and field meet last year again available, Coach George W. Orton of the University of Pennsylvania has a splendid veteran nucleus around which to build up another Red and Blue championship team.

Representatives of the big Quaker university are especially anxious to win this year's championship as it will give them permanent possession of the third trophy ever offered by the association. Pennsylvania is now tied with Cornell in number of victories scored on the present trophy, each having four of the five necessary for permanent possession.

The first trophy was won by Harvard in 1888. Yale, Columbia and Princeton were the only other teams to figure in championships up to that time. From 1876 to 1888 Harvard won the meet eight times, Princeton once (1876), Columbia three times and Yale once. The second trophy was put up for competition in 1889 and remained until 1903, when it was finally taken by Yale. Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania were the only teams to figure in this series, Yale winning seven years, Harvard and Pennsylvania four each.

The present cup was put up in 1904 and four universities have succeeded in getting their names on it. Yale won it the first year, Cornell won it in 1905, 1906, 1908 and 1911, Pennsylvania won it in 1907, 1910, 1911 and 1912 and Harvard won it in 1909.

The six veterans who are expected to take the bulk of the points for Pennsylvania this summer are Capt. W. M. McCurdy, '14, D. F. Lippincott, '15, J. E. Patterson, '15, L. C. Madeira, '14, and A. Laflamme and F. F. Lane of the 1912 team.

Last year Patterson won first in the 100 and fourth in the 220; Lippincott was third in the 100 and first in the 220. McCurdy was first in the two-mile and Madeira was fourth in the mile. It is on the expectation that these athletes will be able to repeat in May that Pennsylvania is chiefly basing its hope of victory.

In addition to these point winners, the Red and Blue team has valuable assets in several others of last year's varsity and freshman team. Marshall and Ferguson are practicing daily. In the field events Coach Orton is particularly optimistic. Simpson, Dutton and Murphy are lined up for the hammer throw.

Lane and Laflamme, both of whom were intercollegiate point winners two years ago, have returned to the university and are candidates for the team. Lane is a high jumper and Laflamme a broad jumper.

From the freshman team of last year the most likely men are Meredith, in the quarter and half mile; Lockwood, in the 220 and 440; Sewell in the pole vault, and Kelly in the 440 and broad jump.

Coach Orton and the track authorities are not, however, putting all of their hope in the star performers to win the meet. This year an especially earnest attempt is being made to get undergraduates out who have any ability in track work. Second, third and fourth point winners are needed to snatch up points which otherwise would count for one of the other contending universities.

## DETROIT SIGNS H. COVALESKIE

DETROIT—Harry Covalieskie, drafted from Chattanooga last year, has signed a contract to play with Detroit this season. The document was received here Wednesday.

Covalieskie's remarkable pitching for the Philadelphia Nationals near the close of the 1908 season beat the New York team out of the league championship. The Detroit club now has 19 players signed.

## MASSACHUSETTS HAS BEST SCORE

AMHERST, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Agricultural College are today being congratulated over having made the highest rifle score of the season in their match with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was a five-man team affair and the winners score was 970.

### KINGSLEY HIGH MAN

HANOVER, N. H.—Charles Kingsley was high man in the Dartmouth-Columbia rifle match this week with a record of 189. Capt. J. H. Field was a close second with 188. The score of the Dartmouth team was 903.

**BOSTON NATIONALS SIGN TWO**  
Announcement was made by the Boston National league management that Outfielder Griffith and Pitcher Strand had agreed to terms for 1914.

## KILLIFER SIGNS WITH NATIONALS SAYS MR. BAKER

President of Philadelphia Club Gives Out Announcement Regarding Catcher

PHILADELPHIA—William Killifer, the catcher who was reported to have signed with the Federals, signed a three-year contract with the Philadelphia National League Club, according to a statement given out Wednesday by President W. F. Baker of the local organization.

President Baker's announcement was made after he had been apprised that the Federal league had warned the major leagues to keep their hands off players signed up by the new organization. Mr. Baker's statement is, in part, as follows:

"Killifer signed his contract for three years with the Philadelphia League Club Tuesday evening, having consulted his lawyer and also his father, who is a probate judge in Michigan.

"He was advised that the Lajoie decision covered his case exactly, and that the Philadelphia National League Club had prior claim to his services, and when this was pointed out to him, without any further consideration he signed his contract with us and returned to the Federal league the advance money he had received from them, notifying them of his action.

"We already have agreements with Becker, Seaton, Brennan, Cravath and Rixey and their contracts will be executed and received in a day or two."

## DEERING SCHOOL HAS HIGH SCORE

WASHINGTON—Results of the first series of contests between the 30 high schools competing for the gallery rifle shooting championship of 1914 are announced by the National Rifle Shooting Association. The Deering school of Portland, Me., recorded the highest scores, making 957 hits out of a possible 1000. The scores:

Class A—	Iowa City, Ia., 943; Springfield, Mass., 937; Baltimore Polytechnic, 926; Stuyvesant, New York, 856; Morris, New York, 900; De Witt Clinton, New York, 820; Salt Lake City, Utah, 947; Portland, Me., 937; Deering, Portland, Me., 957; District of Columbia Tech., 916.
Class B—	Brookline, Mass., 867; Business District of Columbia, 775; Western District of Columbia, 819; Eastern District of Columbia, 803; Brooklyn, Tech., 720; Stoneham, Mass., 803; Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, 902; Commercial, Brooklyn, defaulted; Jamaica, N. Y., 858; Conover, New York, defaulted.
Class C—	Central, Grand Rapids, Mich., 649; Houston, Tex., 637; Cedar Rapids, Ia., 820; Tucson, Ariz., 726; Utica, N. Y., Free Academy, 729; Crane Technical, Chicago, 711; St. Louis "Tech," 720; Broken Bow, Neb., 644; Placer County, Auburn, Cal., 897; Warren, Pa., 741.

## FRESHMEN WIN AMHERST SWIM

AMHERST—The Amherst College swimming meet Wednesday night was won by the freshmen with 66 points against the seniors' 30, sophomores' 7 and juniors' 6. Every college record was broken except the diving and the plunge.

Nelligan '17 was the star, winning first in the 25-yard, time 11 4-5s, the 220-yard in 2m. 46 4-5s, and 440-yard in 6m. 28 2-5s. Lemocke '17 won the 50-yard in 27s, the 100-yard in 1m. 21-5s, second place in the 25-yard and first place in 50-yard back stroke in 33s, scoring 18 points.

The relay race was won by the freshmen in 2m. 20s., with the seniors second and juniors third. Gold, silver and bronze medals were given by Harold I. Pratt.

## ASKS WRITERS TO PLAN RULES

NEW YORK—Secretary J. A. Heydler of the National league has requested the Baseball Writers Association to draw up a scoring rule covering the fielder's choice and to amend the present rules in such a way as to define which plays shall be scored as hits.

Secretary Heydler's request was in response to a letter received from William Weart, secretary of the association, to the effect that the scoring known as the Cincinnati base hit had been discovered by the writers association. Secretary Heydler said he had received numerous propositions regarding the proposed elimination of the "intentional pass" evil.

**COTTAGE PARK Y. C. ELLECTS**  
WINTHROP, Mass.—H. N. Bloomfield was reelected commodore of the Cottage Park Yacht Club at the annual meeting Wednesday night. The club was reported as being in an excellent financial condition and plans were outlined for a combination run with the Point Shirley and Winthrop Yacht clubs for next summer.

**B. A. A. GETS THREE ATHLETES**  
O. P. Chadwick and Newsome Elehorn, two hockey players, and Harry Hall, a track athlete, have been admitted to membership in the Boston Athletic Association. When on the Harvard varsity, Chadwick was considered the best college goal in the country.

**ST. LOUIS SIGNS WARES**  
ST. LOUIS—Clyde Wares, infielder, has signed a 1914 contract with the St. Louis Americans. He played with Montgomery (Ala.) last year.

**MAYER SIGNS WITH CHICAGO**  
CHICAGO—The signed contract of Walter Mayer, catcher with the Chicago Americans was received here Wednesday.

## PICKUPS

Charles French has been named to manage the Denver team next summer.

The Detroit Americans are going to turn over Fitzsimmons, a recruit shortstop, to the Providence club of the International league.

A big handicap to the development of baseball in Japan is that there are no vacant lots in that country where the boys can play the game.

Manager Howard of the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast league is after Pitcher O'Brien of the Oakland club, should the latter team decide to release him.

Harry Howell, a former pitcher for the St. Louis Americans, who has been umpiring in the Texas league, is anxious to get a position as manager of some team.

Manager McGraw appears to have picked up another fine base runner in Outfielder Pitz of the Richmond Club in the Virginia league. In 110 games last year he stole 72 bases.

Manager Dooin of the Philadelphia Nationals is said to be trying to secure Doyle, former third baseman for Cincinnati, to cover second in place of Knabe, who has signed with the Federals.

Speigel, the star halfback of the Washington and Jefferson football team last fall, is going to try for the college baseball team this spring, instead of track, which he easily made last summer.

Manager Smith of the Newark International league team is believed to be the first organized club manager to sign a Federal league player. He has secured Witterstater, who played with the St. Louis Federals in 1913.

Manager Brown of the St. Louis Federals is after Wilson Collins, the utility outfielder of the Boston Nationals last year. Collins is studying law at Vanderbilt University this winter, and is under contract to report to Buffalo next spring.

Secretary J. A. Heydler of the National league and Secretary J. B. Foster of the New York Giants are the representatives of the national organization on the committee which is to be in charge of welcoming the Chicago Americans and New York Nationals on their return to New York from their tour of the world. President Johnson has yet to name the American league representatives.

### BUFFALO 'CLAIMS FORD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Russell Ford of the New York American league team, who is reported to have signed a Federal league contract in Chicago, will come to the Buffalo team, according to Manager Schlafly.

### DETROIT SIGNS WILLIAMS

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Baseball club has received the signed contract of Pitcher John Williams, a recruit, who is the only native Hawaiian on major league rosters. The contract was mailed from Honolulu.

### SHECKARD TO MANAGE TOLEDO

CHICAGO—James T. Sheckard, whose work in left field helped the Chicago Nationals to win two world's championships, has signed as manager of the Toledo American association club.

### BALTIMORE STARTS WORK

BALTIMORE—Mayor James H. Preston broke ground for the ball park of the Baltimore Federal league club at Twenty-third street, near York road, Wednesday.

### M. A. C. DEFEATS SPRINGFIELD T. S.

SPRINGFIELD—In one of the best hockey games every played here Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated the Springfield Training School Wednesday, 2 to 0.

## BOSTON LEADER PLANS SPRING TRAINING TRIP

Manager Carrigan of the Local American League Baseball Team to Start for Hot Springs With New Pitchers Feb. 24

### TO HAVE LESS WORK

Manager William Carrigan of the Boston American baseball team held his second conference with the club owners at headquarters in Boston today. He arrived in the city from Lewiston, Me., Wednesday and outlined his plans for spring training.

It is his present intention to start for Hot Springs about Feb. 24 with a few of the players. Eight new pitchers, Thomas and Cady, veteran catchers, Outfielder Henriksen and Captain and Shortstop Wagner will accompany Manager Carrigan at this time. This will give the manager time to size up his young pitchers before the veteran players arrive for their work.

That the players will not be given as much work at spring training this year as was the case in 1913 is assured, as Manager Carrigan believes that too much work is a handicap to the team in its early season and that much of the poor showing at the start of the championship race in 1913 was due to this reason.

The players will be given only one workout a day while at their training camp and this will come about noon. Following the practice at the field the players will be taken on a jaunt over the mountains.

With the completion of the training work at the Springs the team will start on its way East for the opening of the championship. Twelve games are to be played on this trip and Manager Carrigan believes that these contests will be just what the players need in order to get them into championship form and to a good start.

It was announced that Hugh Bedient had been heard from and that the star pitcher stated the terms offered him for the coming year were satisfactory and that he would sign a contract. He also stated that he had been approached by the Federal league but preferred to stay with the Boston Americans. He is spending the winter at his home in Jamestown, N. Y.

## A. W. RICHARDS TO JUMP IN BOSTON INDOOR GAMES

Alvah W. Richards of Cornell University, representing the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, will be a competitor in the running high jump and the shot-put at the annual Boston Athletic Association indoor games to be held in Mechanics hall, Feb. 7.

Richards is the national A. A. U. high jump champion, and was a winner at the Stockholm Olympic games. He was last seen in Boston at the Elks' carnival of sports in 1912. Richards' entry with those of Russell Springsteen of New York, a star distance man, and H. L. Eames of the Bronx Church House A. A. of New York, in the three standing jumps, were received Wednesday.

George Goulding, the champion walker of the world, wrote, asking for a special walk, but the athletic committee does not favor the idea.

### MUCH ATHLETICS AT OBERLIN

OBERLIN, O.—In his annual report to the trustees, Professor C. W. Savage, director of athletics at Oberlin College, reviews the important features of the academic year just concluded. Seventy per cent of all the men enrolled in the college department took part regularly in some form of outdoor sport.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR HELPFULNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE draws attention to the limitless opportunity for one and all in the work of helping their fellow men. This it does by giving to the world a clear statement of the nature of God or divine Spirit, and by showing through convincing demonstration the great healing power of spiritual thought which is based upon the understanding of the one God. When in his mighty ministry Christ Jesus came healing the sick and the sinning, drawing all men unto him because of his power to understand their needs and to save them from their troubles, he taught and proved that evil in all its phases is unrelated to God, that God desires none of it and upholds none of it, and that the truth or right sense of God's presence, power, and love must and will remove it every time. Thus he taught that the redemption of the world and the helping of each individual, no matter what the nature of his trouble might be, is a process of education or enlightenment wherein through the operation of truth and grace each one comes into a greater consciousness of the nature and presence of the All-good.

Now Christian Science today sets forth the teachings of the Master concerning God so clearly and simply that all may come to understand God more perfectly and this understanding equips the individual to serve others by bringing to bear upon their problems a better sense of absolute Truth, the law which governs man at all times. The salvation of the whole world is going on through the awakening of mankind to the presence of spiritual truth or omnipresent good. All improvement that is taking place, all philanthropy to which mankind is devoted, has its value in the success it has in enlightening mankind as to the presence of infinite good, of God, instead of His false and unreal opposite, evil. In this work of enlightenment each man has his place and may fill it at once and in

increasing degree day by day as he does his best to realize the fact that "God is on the field" and to lift the thoughts of all people to this fact. This is the way divine Love has provided him to assist himself and his fellows out of difficulties and in the proportion that one is successful in doing this, in being spiritually minded instead of carnally or mortally minded, he will tread directly in the path of the great Wayshower and will find that he is overcoming evil through the power of the divine Spirit just as the Master did.

The essence and substance of right spiritual thought was stated by Jesus when he gave those greatest commandments of all: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." It was through love that all the work of the Master was done. Love was not simply the manner in which his work was done, Love was the motive power of the work. Mind, divine Mind, is supreme in the Science of being and Christ Jesus proved that the scientific understanding of man which is identical with love not only reforms the sinner, but heals the sick as well. This it will do throughout all time, so long as there remains a single sinner to be reformed or a single sick person to be helped. It is therefore of the utmost concern that each individual watch that his thoughts be true and loving, for his participation in the work of helping others and the amount of good he really does is exactly in proportion to the purity of his spiritual affections. There is never a single loving thought that is wasted, none that does not bear immortal fruit for him who gives and him who receives.

The nature of the divine Love which heals the sick and the sinning is made clear in the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key

to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The spiritual understanding which this book gives to mankind reveals the true man in relation to his divine Principle, God, for it recognizes but one cause or creator and accepts the fact that God made man in His spiritual image and likeness. Christian Science is engaged in blessing all men by identifying them as the children of omnipotent Love. In this scientific text-book (pp. 476-477) we are told that "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." If this spiritual discernment accomplished so much in the face of such bitter persecution centuries ago, what a rich inheritance is ours today to work the works of God through the same compassionate attention to the reality of man's being!

The supposition, that evil is power or has any actual part in man's being is fast disappearing before the present-day application of the spiritual understanding of God and man as found in the teachings of Christian Science. The time is at hand when all may live in the light of this spiritual vision, a vision in which is revealed the allness of God, good, and the real brotherhood of man. Today each one has the opportunity to do his part in the work of universal salvation by lifting thought above the suggestions of evil concerning himself and others and by following the advice to "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true" (Science and Health, p. 291). The high road of spiritual vision was well expressed by the Psalmist when he said, "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

## SOUTH IN AMERICAN LETTERS

SECTIONALISM in American literature is disappearing. The whole country claims Longfellow, even as England claims him, and so the whole land claims Poe, with his mixed affiliations of North and South, and the whole land claims Sidney Lanier, perhaps the most truly poetic of all American poets. But the recent wordy controversy over Brander Matthews' book on American literature was worth while, in that it brought anew to attention a group of southern

writers who should not be forgotten. A southern lady opened this question and while her claims for her poets will not be readily conceded—as when she sets Abram J. Ryan beside Longfellow—she will have many northern readers with her in questioning the omission of Sidney Lanier from the book, which included in 28 literary portraits, only Poe and Joel Chandler Harris of southern men of letters.

The New York Times approved the comparison of William Gilmore Simms with James Fenimore Cooper. In fact it compelled to choose between reading "The Last of the Mohicans," again or "Eutaw" this writer would choose "Eutaw." As regards other southern writers claimed as equals of their brothers of the North a bit of self-criticism from John Esten Cooke was set in evidence. The effect of such words on any reader must be to rouse a wish to read his books and trace in them so sweet and generous an individuality. For thus candidly and nobly he speaks of himself and his comrades:

"Mr. Howells and the other realists have crowded me out of the popular regard as a novelist, and have brought the kind of fiction I write into general disfavor. I do not complain of that, for they are right. They see, as I do, that fiction should faithfully reflect life, and they obey the law. . . . In literature, as in everything else, advance should be the law, and he who stands still has no right to complain if he is left behind."

Mr. Cooke's novels include "Leather Stocking and Silk"; "The Virginia Comedians," and "The Youth of Jefferson," all with scenes laid in Virginia in pre-revolutionary times.

Other writers whom the southern woman thinks should have been in Mr. Matthews' brief survey are William Longstreet, Richard Henry Wilde, Beverly Tucker, Henry Timrod, Paul Hamilton Hayne, and James Lane Allen, with whom she avers Hawthorne "cannot compare."

## Cornell in 1868

Waymarks in the progress of Cornell University may be traced in the letters of Goldwin Smith lately published. He says that it was in London where he met Andrew D. White who asked him to join the new work to upbuild an American university on the lines laid down by Ezra Cornell. He arrived at Ithaca in 1868. On the plateau where the splendid buildings are today was only one block of a very poor building, he said. The plan of Mr. Cornell included manual labor in connection with study, but it was soon found that it would not work. The students were "mostly poor, frugal and industrious," he says, writing in 1878, for the idea of the founder, to dignify manual work, had left its stamp on the university. Mr. Smith seemed to reprehend a recent influx of the athletic "mania" as he calls it, and thinks it "sad to see what currency an idle aristocracy can give to its frivolity even in the democratic hemisphere." Alike in luxury and athletics Cornell keeps pace today with the older colleges.

## Service and the Stars

Service is one of the ways by which a tiny insect like one of us can get a purchase on the whole universe. If he finds the job where he can be of use, he is hitched to the star of the world, and moves with it.—Richard C. Cabot in the Atlantic

## Spiritual Unity

Unless religion prove to be, as indeed it has proved again and yet again in the lives not only of individuals, but we may say, even more conspicuously in nations, the unifying element, the power that will bind together all our manifold activities and focus them all upon one individual end, and bring all our interests into a unity—if religion cannot do this, there is no other power that can.—Canon H. Symonds in the Churchman.

## Good in Use

Let me understand that the good life does not consist in the length or space, but in the use of it.—Seneca.

## KING HOOPER HOUSE, DANVERS, MASS.



WHAT is known as the King Hooper house, more frequently in these days called the Lindens, in Danvers, Mass., has been called the best preserved residence of revolutionary times in Massachusetts. It was built by Robert Hooper, a famous merchant of Marblehead, who lived here winters and in Marblehead summers. He was called "King Hooper," some say because he

was such a benevolent and generous gentleman. He certainly was wise in some respects. He knew how to handle men. He was a large ship owner, and sailors, it is said, would sail in his vessels for less wages than for any one else because they were always well treated and had plenty to eat. It seems more probable, however, that

he was called King Hooper because he was loyal to the King, standing by England during the war of the revolution, and losing his property in consequence. This house was for some time the headquarters of General Gage and later a young ladies' school. After that it was purchased by the late Francis Peabody and is now occupied by his heirs.

## The Little Comforters

I have my little thoughts for comforters; They run by me all day Holding up perfumed memory that stirs My dull accustomed way.

They murmur of green lanes we used to go, (For here the spring forgets To set the roadways thick with grass, and sow The paths with violets!)

Here the hot city crashes, and all words Thunder or scream or cry, Yet there were lake-sounds once (they tell), and birds Called from a twilight sky:

There still a night wind strokes the slumbers And the cool grass lies deep . . . I have my little thoughts for comforters, Who whisper me to sleep. —Margaret Wilder in the Craftsman.

## Man's Source

As a plant upon the earth, so a man rests upon the bosom of God; he is nourished by falling fountains, and draws, at his need, inexhaustible power. Who can set bounds to the possibilities of man?—Emerson.

## College Education

A college education is not a scheme to enable a man to live without work. Its purpose is to help him to work to advantage—to make every stroke count. —David Starr Jordan.

## Upon Kings

Kings must be dauntless; subjects will contemn Those who want hearts, and wear a diadem. —Robert Herrick.

## Star-Spangled Banner Year

One of the notable anniversaries of 1914 will be the centenary of the "Star Spangled Banner," which will fall on Sept. 14. Plans are already making for a celebration in Baltimore—for it was the flag of Ft. Mifflin, seen through the smoke of the British bombardment, that inspired Francis Scott Key, a captive on the fleet, to write the song—Youths Companion.

## Games

Games are not meant for idle people who have nothing to do but study them; their true use is as a relaxation for the man who is doing some serious work in the world, and is doing it hard enough to make games the occupation of a holiday, and not of his best strength and time.—Filson Young.

## ILLUMINATION IN LAFAYETTE'S HONOR

THE quaint gaiety which the Americans of the early nineteenth century would put on when occasion demanded is amusingly illustrated in a letter written by a lady in New Haven, Conn., to her husband abroad in 1824, when Lafayette made his friendly last visit to the United States. The letter appears in a privately printed book of memoirs by Mrs. Emily Ford Skeel.

"The arrival of the marquis was announced by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. Dear little Mary asked with the simplicity natural to her years if the bells rang because papa and uncle had arrived safe.

"Should I undertake to write to you all that has been done and is still doing in honor of Gen. Lafayette I might fill a sheet. You will receive a letter giving an account of the parade in New York and Boston. Last Wednesday, Commencement at Cambridge. I suppose there were splendid doings. On Friday p. m. we were informed by hand bills that the marquis would be in town at ten o'clock, that a signal gun would be fired to announce his arrival. We immediately prepared our candles, fixed lathes to our windows, made potato candlesticks & had our apparatus all ready. Precisely at 11 the gun was fired, and in five minutes every house was lighted. The scene was brilliant beyond conception. The colleges and houses round the Green were not only illuminated but tastefully ornamented with flowers & emblems of various kinds.

"After our house was lighted I walked round once the green, accompanied by Harriet (for we had no Beau), & then returned to take care of my candles and give my girl an opportunity to see what she never saw before, a general illumination [italicized]. Louisa, Mary and

## Interview With M. Rodin, the Great Sculptor

D. R. ARTHUR LYNCH, M. P., paid a visit recently to M. Rodin, an event which he declares counts for much in one's history. He discovered the great sculptor in his atelier in the old palace of the Faubourg working with indomitable energy. He finds something in M. Rodin that compares with the aspect of a prophet, something with that of a druid of old, and something with Leonardo da Vinci. M. Rodin is no high secluded pedant of art. He is in the movement; he was called revolutionary once, yet in the quietude of the studio within the massive walls overlooking an old-time garden, hustling Paris with its push, its glare, and its excitement seemed very far away. This appreciative visitor finds it difficult to record M. Rodin's many sayings.

although fraught with amazing interest, but he gives the general impression which he gathered of the sculptor's work. M. Rodin waxed enthusiastic on the Egyptian sculptures, as on the Greek; he admires the English; he loves the French and Italian; he adores the Japanese.

Here is a bust of Clemenceau, Dr. Lynch says in the Daily Chronicle (London). What a world of fighting, of striving, of the fervor, the zest, the humor of French politics is there! And the famous Balzac? It may be "discussable," as Rodin himself once admitted; but every other Balzac is tame beside it. And there is Bernard Shaw—an extraordinary portrait. At some distance the eyes look shut, a deeply meditative Shaw; close, they are open, they are alive in their own peculiar air. I see there genius, modernity and Cockney wit.

M. Rodin told me of an English countess who wanted to sell a picture for £3,000,000. In the style of our parliamentarians I thought it a big estimate. But yet, said the sculptor, what is £3,000,000? You have it or you haven't; some one has; the bourse rises and falls; money is made or lost; the £3,000,000, and countless millions go into circulation, pass through some hands, remain in others. What of all that—but a work of art, there is something there of victory, something of the immortal!

The Greeks were not great, said Rodin, merely because one of them had hewn

this sculpture, or another had wrought out that group; they were great because, resting in the bosom of nature guided by nature [they] were interpenetrated by an ideal of art; art and grace were in their very modes of thought. A nation does not do all that is necessary for art simply by buying pictures or marbles and putting them in museums; the whole spirit, the intention, the feeling of the intellectual being should be transfused with a sense of the beautiful and the true, and this should find expression at every turn and in every incident by which the city makes its greatness manifest. The sculptor spoke with some bitterness of the modern idea of hustle, of get-rich-quick, of surface show. Even comfort is not the great ideal of a nation.

## Japanese Poet's Night in London

Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet, a very distinguished figure in the literary world of Japan, has been in England on a lecturing tour, and in an article written to the Daily News and Leader (London) gives a quaint and truly oriental account of his first night in London, which he is revisiting after a lapse of 10 years. He tells how he went to his hotel and retired for the night, took off his western clothes and donned a beloved Japanese garment, but remembering the earliness of the hour, he arose and dressed up in western clothes and found himself walking slowly to Trafalgar square.

"My friend artist, Hara," he says, "used to point to his picture of the winter night view of that square, and sadly dwell on what a failure the picture was when he thought of the subject in imagination, even from Japan. Putting aside Hara's picture, indeed the night scenery of the square would be the hardest thing to paint. Oh, what a color in the air or mist! Is it purple? or is it gray? or is it dark? What is it? 'Why, it is the very color of rubies,' I exclaimed. What an activity, what a crowd in Piccadilly-circus! Where are these people going, and what purpose have they? I wonder. I walked along the streets (I do not know what streets they were), as the other people walked. . . . I was walking on different roads from those of Japan." He describes how a longing to touch the kind earth came upon him and he slipped into St. James park, and when he felt the real ground, something soft underneath his feet, he exclaimed "Why, green grass even in winter here—green grass in December."

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## Patriotism and Objets d'Art

Perugia, who is now in prison in Florence because in a parody of patriotism he removed the Leonardo da Vinci from the Louvre to Florence, is by no means the first patriot to despoil this great gallery of its treasures. It is well known how generously Napoleon enriched his own land by plundering valuables from those he conquered. After the battle of Waterloo and the fall of Napoleon, these plundered people desired to have their own again, and 15 states despatched messengers to Paris to lay claim to the various works of art which were comfortably adorning the Louvre. Something over a couple of thousand treasures were reappropriated. Statues, silverwork, bronzes, miniatures and numerous other objets de vertu were packed up and carried off. The Louvre, terribly denuded, sadly closed its doors to the public. Paris went into retreat, a Niobe with a veil over her face.

## As He Thinks

A man lives as he thinks.—The Rev. William Watson.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## How Pantomime Began

Pantomime was once traced back by a learned writer to the time of Noah. But the holiday entertainment with which England is familiar is no older in the country than 1702, when John Weaver, a dancing master and friend of Addison and Steele, produced the first real Drury Lane pantomime, called "Tavern Bilkers, or Dancing, Action and Motion." It was followed in subsequent years by "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Harlequin turn'd Judge," "Cupid and Bacchus," and others, all produced at the classic home of English pantomime, says the Daily Chronicle (London) in its article entitled "The Office Window." It was left to John Rich—"Manager Rich"—to place pantomime on a firm footing. This was in

1724, when "The Necromancer, or History of Dr. Faustus," took the town by storm, and was succeeded by many equally successful Christmas pieces. To Rich's credit is also the invention of the transformation scene, the introduction of Harlequin and Columbine, the "statue scenes," which were quite recently revived, and much of the traditional pantomime "business."

## Today's Puzzle

What body of water could be represented by the words described below?

A sea bird; first space on the staff; frequent abbreviation for street; a quantity of paper.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Poplar.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief

ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID United States, Canada and Mexico. Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, \$3.00 In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 602-603 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 22, 1914

### Why the Entente Is in Danger

THE unofficial conversation of the chancellor of the exchequer in which he made his appeal for a serious reconsideration of the financial policy of the United Kingdom with reference to armaments, is finding a perhaps not altogether unexpected echo. From the other side of the channel, as well as from beyond the Vistula, has sounded the warning of "the entente in danger," whilst in his own country Mr. Lloyd George finds himself promoted to the office of president of "the Suicide Club." The chancellor is, of course, an impetuous speaker and both he and Winston Churchill have before now played the part of the enfant terrible in the Liberal party. At the same time, it is a little difficult not to feel that patriotic criticism has been a little overdone on this occasion.

All parties in all countries are profoundly unanimous in regretting the burden of armaments. All are alike willing to admit in theory the waste of non-productive expenditure. The moment, however, any one brings forward a practical proposal, even in the merest outline, for the reduction of these armaments, a large section of the various advocates of peace indulge in a vigorous oratorical or literary demonstration of what is popularly known as wigs on the green. Mr. Lloyd George's critics in Paris are peculiarly sensitive as to the effect of his views on the triple entente. They point out that his ideas are purely insular and bear no relation to the responsibilities of his country as a party to the entente. What, however, would have been said on the boulevards if he had indulged in the temerity of advising France on the subject of the three years bill or the deficit? It is to be suspected that the historic Austrian "Hands off" to Mr. Gladstone would have found a reverberation. As for St. Petersburg, that capital has already discovered in the conversation an explanation of Sir Edward Grey's hesitancy in supporting the Russian objections to General van Sanders' mission. As a matter of fact, if there has been any hesitation, most people will agree in finding for it a far less cryptic reason.

The truth about the chancellor's utterance will surely seem, to the man who is able to divorce his judgment from the usual party shibboleths, something quite distinct from all this. No man was more uncompromising in asserting the rights of his country than Mr. Lloyd George in opposition, during the incident of the Grimby fishing fleet, or Mr. Lloyd George, the minister, during the crisis at Agadir. The chancellor of the exchequer, however, perhaps more clearly than most people, sees that the strength of a country is not to be gauged in dreadnoughts alone, but in every act of policy which goes toward building up a prosperous, a contented and a united people. The undue pouring of a nation's resources into the melting pot of dockyards and arsenals may easily become fatal to such a constructive policy. When, consequently, the chancellor of the exchequer hints at a remedy, there may be wiser ways of accepting it than a hasty and unconsidered party "non possumus."

A LEARNED European has discovered that, in talking, woman has more endurance than man. But really it is in listening, not in talking, that one may best display one's power of endurance.

### Plan to Neutralize the Philippines

A NON-ADMINISTRATION joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Overman and said to have the approval of the chairman of the foreign relations committee opens formally, for the first time, the plan of neutralizing the Philippines by international agreement, following such ultimate severance of relations between the islands and the United States as the wisdom of Congress may order. The arguments for such a course are well stated by Mr. Shuster in the January Century magazine. They have been repeatedly voiced at the Lake Mohonk conference by men of considerable prominence, though seldom by persons with actual experience of residence in the islands and knowledge of the natives or of the far east.

For ethical and sentimental as well as for commercial and strategic reasons the United States must always have special interests in the islands, whatever their political status. Were independence to be granted tomorrow the moral responsibility for shielding the insular realm from complications with stronger powers would rest on the United States. This being the case, it is contended by those who oppose the neutralization scheme that since it never can be fully trusted to guard the Filipinos' interests, it would better not be entered upon. Moreover, argue these same persons, it is by no means certain that the Filipinos would prefer multiple to single power supervision of their insular interests after becoming a republic.

But these and other somewhat speculative aspects of the matter are unimportant compared with proposed action by Congress definitely naming a date for American withdrawal. Senator Overman apparently favors such announcement. Mr. Shuster certainly does, and his experiences in the Philippines, in Persia, and in recent travel through South America, have given authority to whatever he may say about the interrelations of races and the aspirations of small peoples for democratic forms of government.

Not until both the new governor-general of the islands and President Wilson more fully disclose what is in their thought concerning extension of home rule will it be possible to say what Congress is likely to be called upon to do in the name of the United States people. Latest reports from Manila, if reliable, point to a somewhat more conservative attitude on the part of the new governor-general, which of course will be noted at the White House. Meanwhile it is seemly to remark that the more light on the situation there is, the better for all involved in shaping the policy of the United States.

IT HAS been figured out that a recently retired letter carrier received in pay about one dollar for every ten miles walked by him while pursuing his vocation. Here is another instance, it would seem, calling for mileage readjustment.

### The Freight Rate Question

TO THE clear intimation in President Wilson's anti-monopoly message that he favors granting increase of freight rates desired by the eastern carriers of the United States the interstate commerce commission may or may not give heed. A verdict based on facts is their bounden duty, not a verdict adjusted to any personal or partizan exigency or to any other cause. Nevertheless the presidential preference will count, should it prove to exist. Were such a ruling to come just now from the interstate commission it might do a great deal to dispel distrust of the business future. With adequate revenue coming into the treasury, few corporations among the carriers will dispute the validity of the restrictive legislation on which Congress is busy. Curbed in power to combine with rivals for special ends, and at the same time forced by law to do business at a loss not to be willingly borne, the railway corporation is not in an enviable position.

Undoubtedly in the near future the interstate commerce commission is to have ways and means of getting at the facts about railway capitalization, earnings and administration such as are not now at its disposal. The new legislation recommended by the President partially covers this need. But before this new law can take effect there should be practical relief from existing conditions. If the railroads can practise no further economies and an increase in freight rates will give immediate relief, let the change be made. The rates can be readjusted when the commission is in possession of its facts.

### Tax Falls on the Coal Consumer

A YEAR ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law imposing a tax of 2½ cents upon every ton of anthracite coal mined in the state. According to its supporters, the measure was primarily intended to increase the public revenue, although incidentally it might be the means of diverting from the mine operators and the coal railroads a small share of their net earnings. There were some who took the position that it was primarily intended as a means of exacting tribute from the coal monopolists, and in some quarters it was actually condemned on this ground. With experience along similar lines in recollection, however, there were others who held that the tax would turn out to be a burden not upon the coal operators and the coal railroads—the coal interests—but upon the consumers. This newspaper held and expressed an opinion to this effect.

The Philadelphia Ledger, after giving the subject serious and intelligent study, estimates that the enactment of this law has cost the consumers of anthracite coal \$6,000,000. If the Ledger is correct the operators have made the payment of \$600,000 to the state an excuse for drawing \$1,800,000 from the middlemen, while the latter have made the operators' increase in price an excuse for drawing \$3,600,000 directly from the consumer.

The law was not on the statute book a month before the operators increased the price 10 cents a ton, or four times the amount of the tax. The wholesalers were content with the existing scale of profit, but according to the Ledger, the retailers promptly raised the price 25 cents a ton, and "are still getting it." Thus, we are further informed, "the 2½ cents tonnage tax was boosted 1000 per cent by the time the coal reached the consumer."

This, of course, is simply a repetition of the procedure that marked the last advance in wages to the Pennsylvania coal miners. The coal corporations profit splendidly, in money at least, by every tax imposed upon them. For this they have to thank the coal consumer. How long the latter will remain acquiescent nobody can say.

MOUNTING deposits in national banks and trust companies are not always a sign of prosperity. They may register the status of idle rather than working capital. But rising totals of the resources of the savings banks and increase of depositors are signs difficult to reconcile with the claims of prophets of panic and the doleful depictions of chronic pessimists. Savings banks deposits in large centers like New York and Chicago inspire confidence. In the latter city they amount to \$18,000,000 more than they did a year ago, and the relative growth between Oct. 22, 1913 and Jan. 14, 1914, was faster than during any previous equal period. So also in New York city. Since the new year opened, deposits there have increased in volume at an unusual rate; 50,000 new accounts have been opened, and these mainly, so it is estimated, by wage earners.

To persons who realize how large a part these savings banks deposits, figuring as carefully guarded loans, have to do with development of civic and industrial projects, this continued growth of deposits and depositors will bring satisfaction. Diminution of employment in factories and shops there has been to some extent. But it has not been enough to check the productive factors of the nation's essential life or to justify pessimism.

### Probation System Pays Its Own Way

MASSACHUSETTS, it appears, has one branch of its government which, while serving a social purpose, is conducted not only without net expense but actually at a considerable profit. The probation service has that distinction. While the forthcoming report of the commission must be awaited for full statement of the facts, it is already known that the collections of the probation officers, serving under the various courts of the state, amounted to over \$217,000, while the cost of the service was \$135,000 for the year. Last year the commission took some pride in a showing of \$20,000 excess of receipts over expenditure and now it has the proportionately larger reason in the margin of fully \$80,000. If this were the result of an assessment upon the probationers for the support of their supervision it might argue an undue burden. All the more is there occasion for satisfaction that it is not of such nature. Actually the collections do not go into the public treasury in this large amount, but to the extent of \$140,000 they are paid to the persons dependent upon the probationer for support.

To the amount of \$52,000 the county treasuries receive returns in the form of fines which are paid in place of imprisonment. This is direct offset to the cost, reaching nearly 40 per cent. The larger amount, \$140,000, is collected from non-supporting husbands and

turned over to the dependent wives and children. It stands none the less and indeed rather more as a financial return to the public, inasmuch as the man who is required to pay is usefully employed, as he has to be in order to meet the payments, instead of being in a public institution at the public's expense. The persons who are provided for by his payments are, in turn, kept from becoming public charges and the public is saved practically an equal amount. Taking the two savings together, the public is financially aided far in excess of the amount which the probation officers collect.

Approval of the probation system rests upon much broader foundation than a fiscal gain. Properly administered, as it is credited with being in this state, it accomplishes good in the opportunity it gives to the man who is placed under it to regain his standing and be a help instead of a burden to society. In the non-support cases, which have grown within five years from 617 to 1240 in the number of persons under probation and from \$49,000 to \$140,000 in their payments for the care of their dependents, the larger service is in the instruction that is given in civic responsibility. The men so charged are found to respond to the plea that the obligation to support wife and children is not simply personal but an obligation to the state.

The number of probation cases in the year reached 21,074, an increase of 3556 over the year before. The larger application of the rule is token of its efficiency, and common observation of the work enforces the opinion that it is humane and helpful and with gain rather than loss in the respect for law that it brings about. It seems to justify all the claims made for it by the men who brought it into effect.

TEACHERS, writers and students will probably join Commissioner Claxton of the United States bureau of education in wishing it were possible to do more than merely publish an index to the documents turned out by the government printing office at Washington. The index, however, is an advanced step, for until quite recently even this aid was lacking to the explorer among the publications that issue annually from the press in heaps and stacks. Another and a more important step has been taken by Frederick K. Noyes, a skilled explorer, who has been delving into the vast store of officially-sanctioned printed matter, and who, in a contribution to the bulletin of the bureau named, tells something of his experience and shows in what manner it has profited himself and others.

Prospecting for wealth known to be buried beneath tons of reports, bulletins and miscellaneous pub. docs., issued annually, monthly, weekly, daily and almost hourly by the government, is an experience not without its attractions and rewards, and Mr. Noyes furnishes sufficient evidence to prove that here is a field well worthy the efforts of a trained corps of literary explorers and compilers. He is himself able to give only a measure of guidance to those who would follow him. Wealth of data there is in abundance; the thing is, to furnish a key to it, such an index as will enable the seeker to find his facts at a minimum of time and effort.

Teachers, writers and students feel constantly the need of having within their reach at least a compendium of the data which the government goes to the expense of obtaining and publishing. Commissioner Claxton says that one of the greatest needs of the elementary schools is suitable material to supplement the meager outlines and brief statements of the textbooks. He might very properly add that one of the greatest needs of historians, essayists, compilers and newspaper writers is exactly this kind of material in a convenient and ready form. It is unquestionably the case that, if requisite funds were supplied for the purpose, a notable service might be done by the bureau of education or some other agency in uncovering, abstracting and extensively indexing the information now largely hidden in the United States public documents. Having taken the trouble and gone to the expense of collecting this information, it would seem to be only rational that the government at Washington should now go to more trouble and expense in order to render the data available.

FREDERICK DWIGHT COBURN, who resigned as secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture a few days ago, is really the man who answered William Allen White's famous question, "What is the matter with Kansas?" Twenty years ago, when he accepted the post to which he has given distinction, there were many things the matter with Kansas—more things than could have been conveniently enumerated in a conventional answer to the Emporia editor's interrogation. Secretary Coburn was already taking care of some of the things that were the matter with Kansas when Mr. White issued his editorial broadside, and in the last score of years he did not pause once in his efforts to remedy the rest of them, so far as he could do so by showing Kansas how to make the best use of her marvelous soil.

Nothing could be truer than his statement: "Within my term of service a much maligned and greatly misunderstood state has found herself and advanced to the front so strikingly that the whole attitude of the people toward themselves, and of the nation at large toward them, has changed." Within the term of his service Kansas, from being a butt of general ridicule, has become an object of general admiration. In all essential particulars, Kansas is a hundred years in advance of what she was twenty years ago.

Secretary Coburn infused new ideas into Kansas agriculture. He raised the calling of farming in Kansas to a very high level. His leadership has been punctuated yearly with new and wonderful records of production. The whole face of the country has changed for the better—greatly for the better—since 1893.

It now seems to Mr. Coburn in retirement that a new and still more marvelous period of development and prosperity is in store for his state, and we suppose nobody who is capable of taking a comprehensive survey of the situation in 1914 and of comparing it with the conditions prevailing beyond the Missouri in 1893, can fail to share his view.

PROFESSOR DOOLITTLE'S assertion that the world will come to an end in 15,000,000 years has been disputed recently in several quarters, and the controversy would seem to justify that other assertion to the effect that when thinkers have nothing particular to think about they could put their time in profitably on the golf links or the bowling alley.

### Hidden Wealth in Public Documents

### Much Has Been Done for Kansas